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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

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The best Republican document that can be distributed in the West, during this campaign, is the Chicago PRESS AND TRIBUNE. In order to give it a broadcast circulation, it will be sent in Clubs, from July 1st until after the Presidential election, at the following greatly reduced rates:

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Campaign Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

We shall issue in a few days a campaign biography of the Republican standard-bearer, in style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It will be a pamphlet of 32 pages, of close type, double columns, and in the style and shape of the campaign life of Col. Fremont, issued in 1856. It has been prepared with great care, by one of the editors of this paper, and it may be considered an entirely reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. It has been the purpose of the writer to make it *the* document of the times. A copy should be placed in the hands of every man in the Northwest who can read the English language. For the purpose of giving it the widest circulation we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

Single copies	4 cents.
Per dozen	40 cents.
Per hundred	$2 50
Per thousand	$20 00

When ordered by mail, one cent each must be added for postage. Send in your orders. First come, first served.

Address, Press and Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

OREGON.

An old citizen of Oregon, and a delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention, informs us that in his opinion Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress there, is elected. His belief is based upon a thorough knowledge of the counties which have not yet been heard from, and of the kind of work which has been done there since the last election. He adds that if the Legislature has been carried, as reported, by the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Col. E. D. BAKER, formerly of this State, and more recently of California, will probably be one of the new Senators. The split in the Baltimore Convention, he says, will inevitably give the electoral vote of Oregon to Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Campaign [illegible]

On the occasion of the Pike County Republican Convention held at Pittsfield a few days ago, there was an impromptu demonstration of the most imposing character. Large delega[illegible]

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Split of the Douglas and Breckinridge Factions.

The Baltimore Row Done Over Again.

We make the following extracts from a report of the proceedings of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

When the Convention re-assembled, after dinner, the President called for Committee reports.

A GREAT OLD ROW.

Hon. L. W. Hall, ex-member of Congress from Crawford, opened the Breckinridge programme by asking permission to offer a resolution to go to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, according to rules, but insinuatingly asked that it might be read for the information of delegates. Objections were raised, but delegates were afraid of bombshells, and after some chaffering, permission was granted, and the Secretary read the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the National Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore, divided, and made two nominations for President and Vice President, we declare it is the opinion of this Convention, that every Democrat in Ohio is at perfect liberty to vote for either John C. Breckinridge for President, and Gen. Joseph Lane for Vice President, or Stephen A. Douglas for President and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President, as shall best accord with his views on the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

There was furious confusion for a few minutes, when Hall mounted a chair, and moved the Committee be instructed to report his resolution back to the Convention. [Furious yells of "No," and "Down," "Down."] A dozen men on the floor shouting and gesticulating madly, and there was universal hissing. [illegible] of Franklin moved to table the motion.

Questions of order and privilege poured in from all directions.

Hall denied the order of Rankin's motion. He had not yielded the floor and intended to keep it.

More yells and points of order. Chair ruled Hall down—said he had abused the courtesy of the Convention. Hall insisted on his rights. Yells of "down with him," "down," &c. Hall would make a personal explanation. Shouts of "Don't want it," "you're no Democrat." Hall said if he were denied the privilege asked he had no business in the Convention. Confused yells of "That's a fact," "Let him explain," "Down with him," "Order." Delegates remonstrated against the application of the gag rule to anybody, and upon appeal of Rankin, the obstreperous Hall proceeded. He said he had acted in Democratic Conventions for sixteen years. His Democracy was known. The party had always been for men, not men. Some fifty Democrats in that Convention disagreed with the majority, and wanted their sentiments respected. They preferred Breckinridge to Douglas. [Hisses and yells.] He wished to know if those who prefer Breckinridge are not regarded within the pale of the Democratic party. Deafening shouts of "No," emphasized and long drawn out. Hall attempted to go on, but was prohibited by clamor, when the chair peremptorily ordered him down. Judge Tanneyhill, in a tempest of passion, denouncing the Breckinridge men as disorganizers, who came to disturb the Convention. He made a rabble-rousing speech for Douglas, and got up a stunning excitement.

Hall again rose and demanded a hearing. More harmonious yells. Dozens tried to speak, and all over the house they said, "Let them go." The chair was getting frantic with his gavel, and there was music by the Democratic band. Hall was finally stifled and seceded quietly.

ANOTHER ROW.

Gov. H. B. Payne presented the report of the Platform Committee, and after it was read, a delegate moved the previous question, but withdrew it upon appeal of W. B. Telfair, of Clinton, who desired to speak.

Mr. Telfair had no disposition to throw fuel on the fire. He would love to see harmony, but it is useless to disguise the fact that there are divisions which threaten to destroy the Democratic party. Therefore, he didn't wish to see the names of Breckinridge and Lane on the wall. But he had been surprised to see in the hall flags inscribed with the name of Stephen A. Douglas. Why is this so? [Confusion and yells.]

Mr. Vallandigham said reproachfully, that the previous question had been properly moved, and had been withdrawn only by courtesy. He regretted it had not been pressed. He would be glad to hear the remarks of the gentlemen, so long as they are confined within the bounds of propriety; but when gentlemen—

Mr. Telfair—"I'd like to know by what authority the gentleman assumes to say that my sentiments are not in accordance with the sentiments of this Convention?"

Mr. V. said he didn't.

Mr. Telfair ludicrously turned to the Convention, and said that he was for Douglas and Johnson with Squatter Sovereignty omitted, sat down [illegible] laughter.

[illegible] of the resolutions by call of counties, to show that the Convention is strong for Douglas.

Judge Jewett denied Muse's authority to speak for Muskingum county.

The Chair decided the demand for such a call must be made by a whole county. Hamilton [illegible]

IMPORTANT OVERLAND NEWS.

Capture of a Band of Desperate Outlaws.

Excitement over the Gold Discoveries.

THE CAMANCHES ATTACK A MAIL STATION AND KILL THE KEEPER.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 6th.]

Mr. W. A. Wallace, one of the editors of the *Alta California*, arrived in our city last evening from San Francisco, having come by the Butterfield Overland Mail route. In consequence of sickness he was obliged to quit the stages at Fort Smith, and is consequently four days behind the mail. To him we are indebted for the following highly important and interesting war news, which has not before been communicated to the press:

The agents of the O. M. Co. have succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of robbers and thieves on the Colorado and Gila rivers. This section has been a place of refuge for fugitive villains for a long time, and their numbers have heretofore given them impunity from arrest. Many robberies have been perpetrated upon individuals, and also upon the company. On a recent occasion 100 sacks of barley, worth at that point 12c per pound, were carried off; animals also were stolen. The intentions of the band, however, were growing too sanguine for all of them. A plan was laid to rob the mail and passengers, and also the agent of the road. Before it was accomplished one of the band revealed the plot to Mr Stevens, agent at the Colorado, and he, with Messrs. Jacobs and Ieager, took immediate steps to break up the gang.

On the 18th ult. three men were arrested and choked by a hangman's noose from the lower branch of a mesquit until they confessed crimes, names and numbers, with necks black from the compression of the rope. They were ironed, and sent under escort to San Diego for trial. They were men for whom rewards were still advertised, as escaped fugitives from the courts of that county.

The next day two others, having a lurking place down the river, were arrested, and after confession were ordered to leave the country at an hour's notice, which they were only too glad to do.

The revelations located members of the band all along the road as far as Tucson, where the leader, a bold, bad man, escaped from justice. In Los Angeles, remained. Messrs. Stearns and Jacobs came up to Tucson, arrested Jenkins and Phelps, and took them back to the Colorado. At the Pimo villages Jenkins managed to escape into the thicket that borders the river, but the Indians, 300 in number, turned out with sticks, surrounded the thicket, and drawing a circle, soon caught him, and he was sent on for trial.

Two other bad men were arrested at the Ferry—Reuh. Leroy and Charley Ratburn—making ten in all, eight of whom were sent to San Diego for trial. There was great excitement among all the bad characters there, but the promptness of Stearns and Jacobs so astonished them that they made no attempt to rescue their associates.

The recent discovery of gold in the mountains, between the Gila and Mimbres rivers, is creating immense excitement through all the country. Hundreds of men and many women were passed on the road in all sorts of conveyances. Some of the towns on the Rio Grande were nearly depopulated. It was said that when the last stage came through, not more than forty men were remaining in El Paso. The employees of the Overland Mail Company at many of the stations have given notice of their intention to quit the service and follow the crowd. The country is undoubtedly rich in gold. We conversed with gentlemen who had visited the mines and who intend returning. Extraordinary good luck has attended the labors of many. The location of the mines is between the foot of the Gila and Mimbres rivers, about six miles from either stream, and about thirty miles north of the stage road. The Mimbres is a small affluent of the Gila, a hundred miles west of the town of Mesilla, and one hundred and forty miles from El Paso.

On the 18th ult., a band of 25 Camanches attacked the station at the "Head of Concho," 100 miles east of the "Pecos crossing," killed the keeper, Mr. J. W. Sheppard, scalped him, and run off all the stock, eleven mules. The stage was delayed seven hours for other animals to be brought in. Mr. Sheppard killed one Indian, the chief of the party, before he fell. He was a native of New Hampshire, but was recently from Kansas, where he has a wife and three children now residing near Lecompton.

At the Clear Fork of the Brazos river, about the 20th ult., Capt. Daylor, a Texan ranger, very fond of Indian sports, returned from a Camanche hunt, bringing nine scalps and forty horses. He asserted that he killed fifteen of the enemy, but was only able to secure nine scalps. His party consisted of six men.

On Tuesday morning, 3d instant, at daylight, the Overland Mail station, twenty two miles east of Syracuse, was burnt. Four horses, one of the finest teams on the road, perished in the flames. The cause of the fire was unknown, but supposed to have arisen from a match having been dropped upon the ground, and ignited by being trodden upon by the horses. W.

MR. CUSHING'S LETTER.

BALTIMORE, June 23d, 1860.

HON. JOS. LANE: I am directed by a vote of the National Democratic Convention, to inform [illegible]

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Furniture and Household Goods, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Co., Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

U. S. EXPRESS.—We are under continued obligations to this valuable institution, and to H. D. Colvin, Esq. its agent, for late papers from California, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF LINCOLN.—Solomon Sturges, Esq., of this city, has an order for one thousand copies of the campaign biography of Lincoln. Mr. Sturges will be served first. Who comes next?

☞ The U. S. census takers are to complete their work by August 15th.

☞ The Congressional Convention of this District meets at Dixon on the 26th.

☞ Every preparation is making for the forthcoming Mammoth Concert of the Sunday School children at the Wigwam.

☞ The 11.30 P. M. cars on the City Railway Companies' lines have been discontinued. The last cars now leave at 11 o'clock.

☞ The public will remember that this is Fassett & Cook's reception day. Their rooms are 122 and 124 Clark street.

FIRE.—The fire alarm of yesterday morning before daybreak, was caused by the burning of a small shanty in the Northern suburbs of the city.

LICENSES.—The authorities are causing much more than usual promptness in the holders of licenses, for the renewal of the same. Upwards of $31,000 have been paid in.

☞ A man named Dennis Coyle thrust his arm through a pane of glass, on the Fourth, getting thereby an ugly wound. He was taken to Mercy Hospital.

☞ Nowadays the rush to the top of the Court House dome is literally at its height. hundreds go up daily. Throughout the Fourth it was thronged.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday deserves an item, as a specimen of a summer's day mild without too much of ardor, tempered with a cool fresh breeze all day.

PICNICS TO-DAY.—The First Congregational Church have a basket pic nic to-day at Geneva. Cars leave Wells Street Depot at eight A. M. Tickets 60 cents; can be had on the train. Ice cream and lemonade will be furnished on the ground.

☞ The anniversary exercises of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. On Wednesday, the 11th inst, the Rev. Dr. L. N. Rice, of this city, delivers the Annual Address.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.—Agents and booksellers supplied at the lowest prices with the famous debates between Lincoln and Douglas, with the Life of Abraham Lincoln in cloth and paper binding, and also with Sheahan's Life of Douglas. Address McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Our city pastors are about entering on their well earned vacations. Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian Church, has left his charge for several weeks, and it will create very general satisfaction to learn that after next Sabbath Rev. Dr. Curtis, the former pastor, is to supply this pulpit.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BRECKINRIDGE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Breckinridge wing of the Happy Democracy takes place at Springfield on the 12th inst. Arrangements have been made with the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company for half-fare from the 11th to the 13th, inclusive.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—It will be received with very general satisfaction the announcement that the First Unitarian Society, worshipping on Washington street in this city have terminated their long period of doubt, by voting an unanimous call to Rev. Dr. Stebbins of Portland, Me., to become their Pastor, at a [illegible]

☞ The *Saturday Evening Review* for to-day is to contain the Wigwam Sermon of Rev. W. W. Everts, a sketch of the preacher and his church, and other original and interesting read[illegible]

More of the Same Sort.

One of two things are certain, the scoundrels who fish for other people's money with bogus lottery prizes are spending much cash in unavailing postage, or they receive a meed of success from gulls caught by such bait which is proportionate to the exertions of these gentry of the first part. Certainly our Post Office is flooded with these "confidential" circulars. At the risk of giving the scamps a little gratuitous advertising, we are tempted to give the circular of a firm calling themselves D. E. Bishop & Co. of Wilmington, Del., who call themselves "Corresponding Agents for all Legal Lotteries," addressed to a respectable gentleman of this city:

DEAR SIR:—The great success that crowned our efforts in the last distribution of prizes has tempted us to offer to our patrons one of the most brilliant and attractive Lotteries ever drawn in this State, and out of which we can safely affirm will defy competition. In this line we enclose our official schedule (this has been approved of by the State Commissioners) we make you a most liberal offer. By sending to our address $10 we will, on receipt, send you a finely arranged package of 25 shares of tickets (costing $–) [illegible] we pledge ourselves that should you fail to draw $[illegible] or over, we will after the drawing send you another package of our Extra Lotteries free of cost. All that we ask in return is that after we send you what the package draws, you will use your influence in commending our firm.

These Lotteries are legalized by the State, drawn by State Commissioners, and one million of dollars is deposited with the State Treasurer to secure the prompt payment of prizes on demand.

You can remit the amount $10 on any solvent Bank or by draft, and whatever sum you may draw we will send by check on your nearest bank. The state official drawings are sent on the same evening the result is made known.

Hoping soon to hear from you we remain,
Respectfully and confidentially,
D. E. BISHOP & Co.

Wilmington, Del., June 16, 1860.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A[illegible] ticket in our Lotteries are distributed long before drawing. It is certain that each a[illegible] parties drawing prizes [illegible] their written consent.

Now, from this letter we should not judge that any ordinary description of butter would melt in the mouths of these gentlemen. They seem to take extreme pains to sell any and all descriptions of prizes out of the office, and would not probably for a large sum resort to the moral obliquity practised by the shocking sister-in-law of the late lamented Ali Baba, who all the world knows applied something sticky, perhaps a modification of Spalding's Prepared Glue, to the bottom of her half bushel measure. Not such as she, are these pious Cheeryble Brothers of the Corresponding Agency at Wilmington, Delaware, who live in the hope of entitling somebody some of these days with a thumping prize of $100,000, and in the meantime are zealously dispatching "earnests of their sincerity" to all parts of the country by mail.

Any reader of sense will concede that if any sum that rightfully belonged to him from ten shillings to ten score thousand dollars was in the hands of any person or firm in Wilmington, Delaware, of whom he knew nothing but the name, and the payment was wholly without security, and indeed optional with the holders, he would for a rush sell out his chances of getting the same. Common sense and common law has come to surround common honesty with each little aid to memory and honest dealing, as notes, and collaterals, backed by the whole commonwealth. The impudent lottery vender asks the public to believe that he only burns and thirsts to hunt up prizes for his patrons, which he will hasten with all zeal to pay over.

The fools are not all dead yet, and the balance left over furnish a fat field for the lottery venders. These lottery tickets are at the bottom of nearly every great embezzlement. The Clerk or Cashier who, in beginning to finger the funds of his employers means only temporary loans, finds his mistress expensive, and the fast horse voracious, and the devil's next suggestion is sure to be lotteries. Go on, whispers the tempter and some fine day with a plump prize you shall adjust all balances, fill up and turf over the grave of the past, and no one will be the wiser. Once embarked in this course the poor fool might as well be in the rapids at the head of Goat Island and think to shun the abyss of Niagara.

A New Charity in the Field.

Among other calls for "material aid" from our American people, comes one in behalf of no less a personage than His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, by his "next friend" in this country, John † Archbishop Hughes, who has given a late charity sermon just this direction, and calls on the faithful [illegible] (in [illegible]) He says:

"This aid cannot reach the Holy Father too soon. He has to sustain, as yet, the expenses of the Papal Government, whilst the resources, to a great extent, have been cut off. It has [illegible]

The Tornado Relief Fund.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 6, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just received from Wm. H. Brown Esq., Chairman of the Chicago Committee, another check for $477.50 "balance in hands collected for the relief of sufferers by late tornado."

I would try and express my opinion of the liberality of the people of Chicago, but I should have to do it so often, if I noticed every instance, that I must content myself with merely stating the fact that the above amount has been received. Truly yours,

N. D. BAKER,
Ch'n Donation Committee.

CHICAGO AS A SUMMER RESORT.—We intend to urge the admission of Chicago to the list of Summer resorts. Do our citizens fully appreciate the influences of our noble lake, and the fine beach they may enjoy by a ten minutes' ride North of the river? How many of our citizens have passed down the North side of the river and through the lumber yards, and thence out upon the broad promenade that surrounds the new light house? It is a spot well worth visiting, and may be visited without inconvenience by a walk of less than three rods. We are deficient, sadly deficient, in the use that should be made of our splendid water front, for bathing and swimming purposes, but that will come in time. As it is, with the weather of yesterday fresh in grateful remembrance, we do aver that "hundreds go further and fare [illegible] who pass the warm season away from Chicago, at least in the respect of keeping cool.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the Chicago High School will commence on Monday and continue through Monday and Tuesday from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. The public are invited to attend. The following is the programme of exercises for Monday:

FROM 9 TO 10½ O'CLOCK.
Cicero and Caesar, conducted by Mr. Howland.
Caesar—Conducted by Mr. Clarke.
Algebra—Conducted by Miss Thompson.

FROM 10½ TO 12 O'CLOCK.
Arithmetic—Conducted by Mr. Delano.
Geometry—Conducted by Mr. Reade.
German—Conducted by Mr. Faulhaber.

FROM 2 TO 3½ O'CLOCK.
Mental Philosophy—Conducted by Mr. Averill.
French—Conducted by Mr. Colgnard.
Physical Geography—Conducted by Miss Lewis.

FROM 3½ TO 5 O'CLOCK.
Political Economy—Conducted by Mr. Dupee.
Science of Teaching—Conducted by Mr. Delano.
Latin—Conducted by Mr. Clarke.
German—Conducted by Mr. Faulhaber.

SIGNOR BLITZ AND HIS CANARIES.—The charming and wonderful feats of Signor Blitz' trained Canary birds, Dahy and Jenny, with the martial prowess of Capt. Bob and Capt. Jack, have been nightly witnessed by large audiences, and every one has marvelled at the skill with which these little pets have been taught so much. The little folks will be glad to learn, and the elders in the little ones' behalf, that Signor Blitz is to give an entertainment at 3 o'clock this afternoon to the school children at a *dime* admission. Let them all go.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—A venire for a Grand Jury was issued out of this Court yesterday returnable on Monday. The gentlemen summoned are the following:

Gurdon S. Hubbard, Gurdon Perkins, Redmond Prindeville, Robert H. Foss, Reuben Cleveland, Philip Conley, Nicholas D. Clapp, Jerome Beecher, J. D. Doggett, E. G. Hall, S. I. Surdam, Henry W. King, John V. Farwell, William Bross, James W. Sheahan, Cyrus H. McCormick, Horace A. Hurlbut, E. W. Densmore, George C. Cook, H. W. Hinsdale, Henry Howland, Charles L. Bissel, E. W. Willard and John Link.

CONGRATULATORY AND SUITABLE.—Mr. McVicker, we understand, has received a congratulatory letter from all the artists who have been under his management for the last three years, expressing their delight at his having become sole manager of the theatre. They have tendered their services for a benefit on Monday. The public having equal cause to rejoice, will no doubt see that the benefit is a bumper.

☞ The most intense mode of expressing contempt in Milwaukee, is to exclaim: "Go, I have no more to say. I scorn you as I do a *glass of water!*"—*Chic. Trib.*

nobody less than is usually the case in Milwaukee were well be held in contempt [illegible] *Racine Journal.*

What do you know about Chicago water? You never drank it.

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., MRS. JOHN OSBORNE of a [illegible]

MARRIED.

At the residence of O. M. Butler, Esq., St. Charles, Ill., on the 3d of July, by the Rev. O. P. F. Savage, Mr. SAMUEL J. SIGNOR, of Fairville, Ill., to Miss RHODA M. HOWARD, of Bloomfield, Ohio.

On the 29th June, by Rev. H. Cox; Mr. PRICE DEMPSEY and Mrs. ELIZABETH HAMMOND.

On the 3d inst., by the same, Mr. CHAS. W. TOWDE and Miss MARY L. PERKINS, all of this city.

DIED.

In this city, [illegible] HARRISON only child of Chas. W. [illegible] 3 months and 17 days.

New Advertisements.

☞ S. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent [illegible] is authorized to receive Advertisements for [illegible] leading Papers of the North West. jul [illegible]

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS

G. M. SPEARS, Jr., With
J. & A. HERZOG,
HATS, CAPS & FURS,
No. 65 Lake Street,

Continue to supply the Wide-Awake Uniforms complete, and of the very best quality, at the reduced price of $1.75 per set. All orders from Clubs through the Western States will have prompt attention and be properly shipped, without delay. jy19 1w

WANTED—A person to do cook ing, washing and ironing, for a small private family. A middle aged protestant woman preferred. References required. Apply to 49 VanBuren street, East of State. jy7x3t

BOARDING.—Two front rooms with or without furniture, to rent with board, also other pleasant rooms to let. Also, eight or ten day boarders can be accommodated at 15 Michigan avenue. jy7x3m

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—For Sale—The Stock and Trade of a FLOUR and FEED STORE, in a good location, and doing a fair CASH trade. A limited capital required. The present proprietor being desirous of leaving the city for the East is bound to close out. Address, immediately, post office box 2363. jy7 [illegible]

WANTED—A capable and honest young man to perform service in and about a private residence. None need apply unless they can furnish unexceptionable references. Apply at 135 South [illegible] street. jy7x3t

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Special Train will leave the **Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Depot,** At 2.30 THIS (Saturday) P. M. Returning will leave Rosehill at 4.30 o'clock. Fare 10 cents each way. jy7c701t L. D. OLMSTED, President.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.

THE FIFTH YEAR

OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE

Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

References may be made to Rev. W. A. Stearns, President of Amherst College; Prof. C. C. Felton, President of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. Child, Harvard University; Prof. Jas. Pierce, Harvard University; Prof. G. M. Lane, Harvard University.

Also to the following gentlemen, Trustees of the Institution:

Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Jonathan Burr, Esq.,
Hon. H. T. Dickey, S. H. Fleetwood, Esq.,
Hon. E. Lane, Henry Farnam, Esq.,
jy7c701td I. H. Burton, Esq.

GEMS OF SACRED MUSIC.—THE CONGREGATIONAL HARP. A collection of Hymn Tunes, Sentences, and Chants, of both Ancient and Modern Composers, carefully selected from various publications (by permission) and designed more particularly for Congregational use and social Religious Meetings and families; together with a variety of Tunes for Sabbath School. By L. B. Barnes. Price 63 cents. Sent post paid on receipt of the price, by the publishers OLIVER DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston. jy7c703 1t

FOR PIKE'S PEAK—The undersigned are prepared to offer for sale a newly invented QUARTZ PULVERIZER, (Dull's Patent) especially adapted for Pike's Peak; one that combines the qualities of being light, Cheap, Easily Managed and DURABLE; can be operated by two horses, a four horse engine [illegible] only [illegible] and weighs but 800 pounds and can be packed in the mountains on mules, and will crush all which quartz. We WARRANT this Mill to do cheaper and more work, with the same power, than the best stamp mill. We are prepared to furnish this kind of mill of any size; also, the best machinery in use, under the same patent, for crushing Iron Ore or Macadamizing Stone. [illegible] machine may be seen in operation at the Machine Shop of Mr. Moses, on Polk street, West of the bridge, or address post office box 1899, Chicago, Illinois, for further information. DuBOIS & AUSTIN. jy7c7 2 cawly

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

SATURDAY JULY 7th, 1860.

Excursion Tickets,

Chicago to Rosehill, Evanston, Winetka, Highland Park, Lake Forest, Waukegan, and return,

Good for this day only, will be sold at HALF [illegible] RATES.

☞ Train leaves the Depot, [illegible] and Kinzie street at 9.45 A. M., arrive at 6.30 P. M. jy6-2tc695 S. C. BALDWIN, [illegible]

A. OTHERS—[illegible] Dock, adjoining [illegible] Apply at [illegible] Dock [illegible] Bridge. jy6 1wz

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one [illegible] of Five Years, at low rates. Business paper want[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—I have Twenty-Five Hundred Dollars Worth ($2,500) of Boot and Shoes I would like to trade for Real Estate. jy6x3t D. L. MOODY, 31 Lake street.

WANTED—A well improved Farm, worth from $3,000 to $4,000—in exchange for good improved paying real estate in Chicago, renting now at $[illegible] per year. jy6 3t E. H. HUMMING[illegible], No. 102 Randolph st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO obtain a situation as Governess in a high school or in a [illegible] family. Her acquirements are English, French, Music, [illegible] Address "X" at the counting room of this office. jy4-3ix

WANTED—500 Shares of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Stock, for which the highest market price [illegible] will be paid. Apply to PETER SHIMP, jy[illegible] 107 State street.

WANTED — By a respectable young Protestant woman, a situation as Chamber Maid and Seamstress, or to cook, where she will not have to wash. The best of city reference will be given. Apply at Mrs. BATES, Intelligence Office, 171 Washington street. jy6 3tx

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—100 active Agents wanted through Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to sell ten new and [illegible] articles that will [illegible] from 100 to 300 per cent profit. Papers giving this [illegible] Agents will receive one of Men[illegible] Great Portraits of Lincoln. Size 20 by 28 inches. Address with stamp, GARRISON & CO., Post Office Box 3871, Chicago, Ill. jy25 c638 1m

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Wanted for service on our Frontiers, young, able bodied men, of good character, to whom will be given good pay, board, clothing and medical attendance. Also Musicians for the Third Infantry Band. Pay ranging from

$11 to $22 per Month,

ACCORDING TO MERIT

Recruiting Rendezvous at 188 South Clark street, Chicago [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Lot 25 by 125 feet on West Washington street east of Robey, [illegible] Also, a fine family House and Cottage for sale cheap for cash or in exchange for timber, brick or building material. Address "J. W." Box 146, Chicago P. O. jy6 [illegible]

FOR SALE, or Exchange for Chicago City Property or good improved Farm within 40 or 50 miles of Chicago, a LIVERY STABLE, consisting of Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Sleighs, Harness, &c., &c. Address WM. SIMONSON, box 569, Chicago post office. jy23x1w

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A first class residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove, near the Northern city limits. Inquire of HOSMER & PECK, No. 3 Masonic Temple. jy 0x2w

STEAM MILL FOR SALE! The subscriber offers for sale, to close an estate, the "Galesburg Mill," a first class brick steam flouring mill with two run of four feet burrs, besides a "corn run," with a new engine of abundant capacity, and all the machinery in good running order. The above Mill has a good trade, is pleasantly located, and in a rich and growing country and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire of B. F. HILL, Executor, jy14x1m Galesburg, Knox Co., Ill.

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—The above property, situated in Como, Whiteside County, Illinois, is offered for sale on easy terms, in consequence of the decease of one of the partners. The Mill is on the banks of the Rock River, has six pairs of 4½ feet burrs, and a fall of 10 feet. Its power is supplied by the Elk Horn Creek,

A Never Failing Stream.

It is situated in one of the best wheat growing regions in the West, with railroad communication to Chicago and Fulton. For further information apply to Messrs. D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or to S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises. [illegible]

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE

PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

This Mill has been newly built and contains every modern improvement. The most complete mills in the State, and fitted with two pair of Rand's Patent Burrs, each of which will make 10 barrels per hour, making a great yield and better quality of flour than can be made by the old process, wheat for wheat. THE WHOLE OR PART INTEREST is for sale, as the Proprietors are desirous of building other mills on the same principle. The situation is in the business part of the city, on Water street, Peoria, on the bank of the Illinois River, with a railway passing in front, in the centre of a rich grain growing district and city [illegible] the Eastern and Southern markets. The [illegible] remaining neighborhood provide great demand and offer a rare opportunity to make a large fortune to a man of enterprise and sufficient means to take it. Apply at the PEORIA CITY FLOUR MILLS, Peoria, Illinois.

Where the Patent Burrs may be seen at work, and patent rights obtained. jy2x1m

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,

Within 30 Miles of Chicago.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have 20,000 acres of high, rolling Prairie Land, within 30 miles of Chicago, well adapted to grazing which they offer for sale on the most liberal terms.

To those who wish to engage in the business of supplying the city with fresh Milk, Butter, Vegetables, &c., no more eligible location can be selected; and the lands are so situated that the produce can be delivered early to the morning and late at night. Every facility will be offered to those who desire to examine these lands. Apply to LAND DEPARTMENT, I. C. R. R. Central Depot. [illegible]

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on South Branch, 107 feet front by 180 feet deep from the river [illegible] street between Van Buren and Harrison [illegible]

NEW [illegible]

HARP PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE

ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

The following are the rates of advertising in the

DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
" " each subsequent day, ($1 01 ; 03)	.25
" " two weeks, ($w $7.)	6.00
" " one month, (3m $–)	8.00
" " three months, (4m $16.)	12.00
" " six months, (9m $24.)	20.00
" " one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.

☞ All changes charged 50 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PRESS AND TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
2 00 " " for each subsequent month.

Auction Sales.

TWO CRATES OF CROCKERY AT AUCTION. This SATURDAY MORNING at 9½ o'clock, we will sell by order of Consignees, two crates

First Quality of Plates!

Sale without reserve. jy7 [illegible] GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,— Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, &c., AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, July 7th at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our sale room

No. 82 Lake Street, No. 82

Will sell [illegible] a fine assortment of Furniture and House keeping Goods, consisting of Sofas, [illegible] chairs, bedsteads, wardrobes, hall stands, card and dining tables, rocking and parlor chairs in variety, tele[illegible]

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS,

Rich enameled cottage bedroom sets, in [illegible] hair and other [illegible] tables, marble top tables and [illegible], sideboards, [illegible] silver plated castors, spoons, forks, cake baskets, [illegible] &c. Also a variety of [illegible] clocks, refrigerators, water coolers, &c. Sale positive.

jy6c696-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

For the sale of all kinds of personal property real estate household goods, furniture, &c. JAMES A. MARSHALL, Salesman, my27th ly No. 84 [illegible] street

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. [illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE, Madison street, between State and Dearborn.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 7th—Farewell Night.

Benefit of Gabriel Ravel.

A Great Bill and Entire Change of Performance. First night of the morning Pantomime, entitled

THE COOPERS

Fanchonette, a Chaste Character .... Francois Ravel.

[illegible]

First time of the amusing Divertissement, entitled

THE BELLE OF MADRID.

Don Basilio .... Gabriel Ravel.
The Belle of Madrid .... Miss Francis.

By general desire, ALCIDE, by the wonderful child YOUNG AMERICA.

First night of the interesting and amusing Pantomime ending with the beautiful Tableau Vivants, not played during the last engagement, entitled the

ITALIAN BRIGANDS;

OR, THE MIDNIGHT ASSAULT!

Jacques, a Family [illegible] .... Francois Ravel.
Rest of Characters by the Company.

SCALE OF PRICES.—Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents; 2d Circle, 25 cents; 2nd Circle for Colored Persons, [illegible] West Ave [illegible] 25 cents; Lower Private Boxes, $6; Upper Private Boxes, $4.

☞ Doors open at 7¾. Performance to commence at 8 o'clock. jy7

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM,

Kingsbury Block,

Chicago, - - - - - - - Illinois.

The Proprietors would respectfully announce that this Institution is now completed and ready for the use of its citizens.

The Metropolitan Gymnasium is superior to any other in America—not only in its size but in the variety and perfection of its apparatus, in the beauty of its decorations, and the completeness of its arrangements for dressing, bathing, &c.

The advantages to be derived from gymnastic exercise, taken under competent and judicious direction, are self-evident to every intelligent person, and the proprietors will take special care in furnishing all their patrons in the various exercises, so that they may become easy and satisfactory.

No expense having been spared in the erection and furnishing of this Institution the Proprietors will endeavor to conduct it in such a manner as to make it worthy of the patronage of Gentlemen.

The rooms will be open at all hours of the day and evening.

TERMS.

One Year	$15 00
Six Months	8 00
Three Months	5.00

Payable invariably in advance.

NOTICE TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Particular attention will be paid to the Instruction of a Juvenile Class at two in the hours of [illegible] P. M. Parents [illegible] will receive the most careful and proper attention.

Attached to the Gymnasium may be those of acknowledged ability in SPARRING AND FENCING.

For Terms of Instruction, apply at the office.

je8c517-1m JOHN C. BABCOCK, WILLIAM B. CURTIS, Proprietors.

TO THE PUBLIC.—

WRIGHT'S GROVE,

— FOR —

Pic-Nics, Sunday School Celebrations, &c.

The North Chicago City Railway Company have made arrangements with the proprietor of Wright's beautiful Grove, situated at the northern terminus of their road, for the purpose of affording facilities to the citizens of Chicago for Pic-Nics, Celebrations, &c. For further particulars apply at their Office, corner of Clark and Chestnut sts. [illegible] R. BICKFORD, Sup.

[illegible]

JOURNALS, CYLINDERS, MACHINERY [illegible] COCKS and FINE [illegible]

Those who desire an Oil which will not [illegible] at a moderate price, will be suited if they inquire for [illegible]

PRESS AND TRIBUNE
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

The Press and Tribune.

VOLUME XIV. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860. NUMBER 5.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE

Daily, to Mail Subscribers per six months 4.00
Tri-Weekly, per year 4.00
Weekly, single subscribers 1.50
3 copies 4.00
4 copies 5.00
6 copies 6.00
10 copies 10.00
20 copies (and one to getter up of club) 20.00
Money in registered letters may be sent at our risk.

Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

GET UP CLUBS!

GREAT REDUCTION.

Campaign Press and Tribune.

The best Republican document that can be distributed in the West, during this campaign, is the Chicago Press and Tribune. In order to give it a broadest circulation, it will be sent in Clubs, from July 1st until after the Presidential election, at the following greatly reduced rates:

FOR THE CAMPAIGN WEEKLY.

Fifteen copies, one address	$5 00
Fifty copies, one address	15 00
Single copy	40

FOR THE CAMPAIGN TRI-WEEKLY.

Ten copies, one address	$11 00
Twenty copies, one address	20 00

☞ Furnish the Post Master with a list of the names, and, by a recent law of Congress, he is obliged to deliver the papers from a bundle sent to one address.

☞ Money in Registered Letters sent at our risk.
Address PRESS & TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

Campaign Biography of Abraham Lincoln.

We shall issue in a few days a campaign biography of the Republican standard-bearer, in style so compact and cheap that, with suitable effort on the part of clubs, canvassers and local committees, it may reach every voter in the Northwest before the campaign is over. It will be a pamphlet of 32 pages, of close type, double columns, and in the style and shape of the campaign life of Col. Fremont, issued in 1856. It has been prepared with great care, by one of the editors of this paper, and it may be considered an entirely reliable and authentic narrative of the life of ABRAHAM LINCOLN,—embracing also the substance of his debates with Mr. Douglas in 1858, and a complete history of that remarkable campaign. It has been the purpose of the writer to make it *the* document of the times. A copy should be placed in the hands of every man in the Northwest who can read the English language. For the purpose of giving it the widest circulation we will furnish it at the following reduced rates:

Single copies	4 cents.
Per dozen	40 cents.
Per hundred	$2 50
Per thousand	$20 00

When ordered by mail, one cent each must be added for postage. Send in your orders. First come, first served.

Address, Press and Tribune Office, Chicago, Illinois.

OREGON.

An old citizen of Oregon, and a delegate from that State to the Chicago Convention, informs us that in his opinion Mr. LOGAN, the Republican candidate for Congress there, is elected. His belief is based upon a thorough knowledge of the counties which have not yet been heard from, and of the kind of work which has been done there since the last election. He adds that if the Legislature has been carried, as reported, by the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Col. E. D. BAKER, formerly of this State, and more recently of California, will probably be one of the new Senators. The split in the Baltimore Convention, he says, will inevitably give the electoral vote of Oregon to Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Camp[illegible]

On the occasion of the Pike County Republican Convention held at Pittsfield a few days ago, there was an impromptu demonstration of the most imposing character. Large delega-[illegible]

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

Split of the Douglas and Breckinridge Factions.

The Baltimore Row Done Over Again.

We make the following extracts from a report of the proceedings of the Ohio State Democratic Convention, published in the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

When the Convention re-assembled, after dinner, the President called for Committee reports.

A GREAT OLD ROW.

Hon. L. W. Hall, ex-member of Congress from Crawford, opened the Breckinridge programme by asking permission to offer a resolution to go to the Committee on Resolutions without debate, according to rules, but insinuatingly asked that it might be read for the information of delegates. Objections were raised, but delegates were afraid of bombshells, and after some chaffering, permission was granted, and the Secretary read the following:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the National Democratic Convention recently held at Baltimore, divided, and made two nominations for President and Vice President, we declare it is the opinion of this Convention, that every Democrat in Ohio is at perfect liberty to vote for either John C. Breckinridge for President, and Gen. Joseph Lane for Vice President, or Stephen A. Douglas for President and Herschel V. Johnson for Vice President, as shall best accord with his views on the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

There was furious confusion for a few minutes, when Hall mounted a chair, and moved the Committee be instructed to report his resolution back to the Convention. [Furious yells of "No," and "Down," "Down."] A dozen men on the floor shouting and gesticulating madly, and there was universal hissing.

[illegible] of Franklin moved to table Hall's motion.

Questions of order and privilege poured in from all directions.

Hall denied the order of Rankin's motion. He had not yielded the floor and intended to keep it.

[illegible]

ANOTHER ROW.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT OVERLAND NEWS.

Capture of a Band of Desperate Outlaws.

Excitement over the Gold Discoveries.

THE CAMANCHES ATTACK A MAIL STATION AND KILL THE KEEPER.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 6th.]

Mr. W. A. Wallace, one of the editors of the *Alta California*, arrived in our city last evening from San Francisco, having come by the Butterfield Overland Mail route. In consequence of sickness he was obliged to quit the stages at Fort Smith, and is consequently four days behind the mail. To him we are indebted for the following highly important and interesting war news, which has not before been communicated to the press:

The agents of the O. M. Co. have succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of robbers and thieves on the Colorado and Gila rivers. This section has been a place of refuge for fugitive villains for a long time, and their numbers have heretofore given them impunity from arrest. Many robberies have been perpetrated upon individuals, and also upon the company. On a recent occasion 100 sacks of barley, worth at that point 12c per pound, were carried off; animals also were stolen. The intentions of the band, however, were growing too sanguine for all of them. A plan was laid to rob the mail and passengers, and also the agent of the road. Before it was accomplished one of the band revealed the plot to Mr. Stevens, agent at the Colorado, and he, with Messrs. Jacobs and Iaeger, took immediate steps to break up the gang.

On the 18th ult. three men were arrested and choked by a hangman's noose from the lower branch of a mesquit until they confessed crimes, names and numbers, with necks black from the compression of the rope. They were ironed, and sent under escort to San Diego for trial. They were men for whom rewards were still advertised, as escaped fugitives from the courts [illegible]

[illegible]

THE CITY.

Auction Sales this Morning.

Furniture and Household Goods, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert, Sampson & Co., Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.

U. S. EXPRESS.—We are under continued obligations to this valuable institution, and to H. D. Colvin, Esq. its agent, for late papers from California, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF LINCOLN.—Solomon Sturges, Esq., of this city, has an order for one thousand copies of the campaign biography of Lincoln. Mr. Sturges will be served first. Who comes next?

☞ The U. S. census takers are to complete their work by August 15th.

☞ The Congressional Convention of this District meets at Dixon on the 26th.

☞ Every preparation is making for the forthcoming Mammoth Concert of the Sunday School children at the Wigwam.

☞ The 11.30 P. M. cars on the City Railway Companies' lines have been discontinued. The last cars now leave at 11 o'clock.

☞ The public will remember that this is Fassett & Cook's reception day. Their rooms are 122 and 124 Clark street.

FIRE.—The fire alarm of yesterday morning before daybreak, was caused by the burning of a small shanty in the Northern suburbs of the city.

LICENSES.—The authorities are causing much more than usual promptness in the holders of licenses, for the renewal of the same. Upwards of $31,000 have been paid in.

☞ A man named Dennis Coyle thrust his arm through a pane of glass, on the Fourth, getting thereby an ugly wound. He was taken to Mercy Hospital.

☞ Nowadays the rush to the top of the Court House dome is literally at its height. hundreds go up daily. Throughout the Fourth it was thronged.

THE WEATHER.—Yesterday deserves an item, as a specimen of a summer's day mild without too much of ardor, tempered with a cool fresh breeze all day.

PICNICS TO-DAY.—The First Congregational Church have a basket pic nic to-day at Geneva. Cars leave Wells Street Depot at eight A. M. Tickets 50 cents; can be had on the train. Ice cream and lemonade will be furnished on the ground.

☞ The anniversary exercises of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston, take place on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., the Rev. Dr. L. N. Rice, of this city, delivers the Annual Address.

REPUBLICAN CLUBS.—Agents and booksellers supplied at the lowest prices with the famous debates between Lincoln and Douglas, with the Life of Abraham Lincoln in cloth and paper binding, and also with Sheahan's Life of Douglas. Address McNally & Co., 81 Dearborn street.

☞ Our city pastors are about entering on their well earned vacations. Rev. Mr. Humphrey, of the First Presbyterian Church, has left his charge for several weeks, and it will create very general satisfaction to learn that after next Sabbath Rev. Dr. Curtis, the former pastor, is to supply this pulpit.

THE STATE DEMOCRATIC BRECKINRIDGE CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the Breckinridge wing of the Happy Democracy takes place at Springfield on the 12th inst. Arrangements have been made with the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company for half-fare from the 11th to the 13th, inclusive.

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH.—It will be received with very general satisfaction the announcement that the First Unitarian Society, worshipping on Washington street in this city have terminated their long period of doubt, by voting an unanimous call to Rev. Dr. Stebbins of Portland, Me., to become their Pastor, at a [illegible]

☞ The *Saturday Evening Review* for to-day is to contain the Wigwam Sermon of Rev. W. W. Everts, a sketch of the preacher and his church, and other original and interesting read-[illegible]

More of the Same Sort.

One of two things are certain, the scoundrels who fish for other people's money with bogus lottery prizes are spending much cash in unavailing postage, or they receive a meed of success from gulls caught by such bait which is proportionate to the exertions of these gentry of the first part. Certainly our Post Office is flooded with these "confidential" circulars. At the risk of giving the scamps a little gratuitous advertising, we are tempted to give the circular of a firm calling themselves D. E. Bishop & Co. of Wilmington, Del., who call themselves "Corresponding Agents for all Legal Lotteries," addressed to a respectable gentleman of this city:

DEAR SIR:—
The great success that crowned our efforts in the last distribution of prizes has tempted us to offer to our patrons one of the most brilliant and attractive Lotteries ever drawn in this State, and one which we can safely affirm will duly compete[illegible]. In this scheme, of which we enclose our official schedule (that has been approved of by the State Commissioners) we make you a most liberal offer. By sending to our address $10 we will, on receipt, send you a finely arranged package of 25 shares of tickets [illegible] that may entitle you to $100,000 and as a proof of our sincerity in our ability to [illegible] you a good prize we pledge ourselves that should you fail to draw $100 or over, we will after the drawing send you another package in one of our Extra Lotteries free of cost. All that we ask in return is that after we send you what the package draws, you will use your influence in commending our firm.
These Lotteries are legalized by the State, drawn by State Commissioners, and one million of dollars is deposited with the State Treasurer to secure the prompt payment of prizes on demand.
You can remit the amount $10 on any solvent Bank or by draft, and whatever sum you may draw we will send by check on your nearest Bank. The State official drawings are sent on the same evening the result is made known.
Hoping soon to hear from you we remain,
Respectfully and confidentially,
D. E. BISHOP & Co.
Wilmington, Del., June [illegible], 1860.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—[illegible] ticket in our Lotteries are distributed [illegible] drawing, it is certain that each [illegible] parties drawing prizes not revealed [illegible] their written consent.

Now, from this letter we should not judge that any ordinary description of butter would melt in the mouths of these gentlemen. They seem to take extreme pains to sell any and all descriptions of prizes out of the office, and would not probably for a large sum resort to the moral obliquity practised by the shocking sister-in-law of the late lamented Ali Baba, who all the world knows applied something sticky, perhaps a modification of Spalding's Prepared Glue, to the bottom of her half bushel measure. Not such as she, are these pious Cheeryble Brothers of the Corresponding Agency at Wilmington, Delaware, who live in the hope of entitling somebody some of these days with a thumping prize of $100,000, and in the meantime are zealously dispatching "earnests of their sincerity" to all parts of the country by mail.

Any reader of sense will concede that if any sum that rightfully belonged to him from ten shillings to ten score thousand dollars was in the hands of any person or firm in Wilmington, Delaware, of whom he knew nothing but the name, and the payment was wholly without security, and indeed optional with the holders, he would for a rush sell out his chances of getting the same. Common sense and common law has come to surround common honesty with such little aids to memory and honest dealing, as notes, and collaterals, backed by the whole commonwealth. The impudent lottery vender asks the public to believe that he only burns and thirsts to hunt up prizes for his patrons, which he will hasten with all zeal to pay over.

The fools are not all dead yet, and the balance left over furnish a fat field for the lottery venders. These lottery tickets are at the bottom of nearly every great embezzlement. The Clerk or Cashier who, in beginning to finger the funds of his employers means only temporary loans, finds his mistress expensive, and the fast horse voracious, and the devil's next suggestion is sure to be lotteries. Go on, whispers the tempter and some fine day with a plump prize you shall adjust all balances, fill up and turf over the grave of the past, and no one will be the wiser. Once embarked in this course the poor fool might as well be in the rapids at the head of Goat Island and think to shun the abyss of Niagara.

A New Charity in the Field.

Among other calls for "material aid" from our American people, comes one in behalf of no less a personage than His Holiness, Pope Pius IX, by his "next friend" in this country, John † Archbishop Hughes, who has given a late charity sermon just this direction, and calls on the faithful [illegible] with their coppers. (in [illegible]
He says:

"This aid cannot reach the Holy Father too soon. He has to sustain, as yet, the expenses of the Papal Government, whilst the resources, to a great extent, have been cut off. It has [illegible]

The Tornado Relief Fund.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 6, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

I have just received from Wm. H. Brown Esq., Chairman of the Chicago Committee, another check for $477.50 "balance in hands collected for the relief of sufferers by late tornado."

I would try and express my opinion of the liberality of the people of Chicago, but I should have to do it so often, if I noticed every instance, that I must content myself with merely stating the fact that the above amount has been received. Truly yours,

N. B. BAKER,
Ch'n Donation Committee.

CHICAGO AS A SUMMER RESORT.—We intend to urge the admission of Chicago to the list of Summer resorts. Do our citizens fully appreciate the influences of our noble lake, and the fine beach they may enjoy by a ten minutes' ride North of the river? How many of our citizens have passed down the North side of the river and through the lumber yards, and thence out upon the broad promenade that surrounds the new light house? It is a spot well worth visiting, and may be visited without inconvenience by a walk of less than three rods. We are deficient, sadly deficient, in the use that should be made of our splendid water front, for bathing and swimming purposes, but that will come in time. As it is, with the weather of yesterday fresh in grateful remembrance, we do aver that "hundreds go further and fare [illegible] who pass the warm season away from Chicago, at least in the respect of keeping cool.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual examination of the Chicago High School will commence on Monday and continue through Monday and Tuesday from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M. The public are invited to attend.

The following is the programme of exercises for Monday:

FROM 9 TO 10½ O'CLOCK.
Cicero and Caesar, conducted by Mr. Howland.
Comp—Conducted by Mr. Clarke.
Algebra—Conducted by Miss Thompson.
FROM 10½ TO 12 O'CLOCK.
Arithmetic—Conducted by Mr. Delano.
Geometry—Conducted by Mr. Reade.
German—Conducted by Mr. Faulhaber.
FROM 2 TO 3½ O'CLOCK.
Mental Philosophy—Conducted by Mr. Averill.
French—Conducted by Mr. Coignard.
Physical Geography—Conducted by Miss Lewis.
FROM 3½ TO 5 O'CLOCK.
Political Economy—Conducted by Mr. Dupee.
Science of Teaching—Conducted by Mr. Delano.
Latin—Conducted by Mr. Clarke.
German—Conducted by Mr. Faulhaber.

SIGNOR BLITZ AND HIS CANARIES.—The charming and wonderful feats of Signor Blitz' trained Canary birds, Baby and Jenny, with the martial prowess of Capt. Bob and Capt. Jack, have been nightly witnessed by large audiences, and every one has marvelled at the skill with which these little pets have been taught so much. The little folks will be glad to learn, and the elders in the little ones' behalf, that Signor Blitz is to give an entertainment at 3 o'clock this afternoon to the school children at a *dime* admission. Let them all go.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—A venire for a Grand Jury was issued out of this Court yesterday returnable on Monday. The gentlemen summoned are the following:

Gurdon S. Hubbard, Gurdon Perkins, Redmond Prindeville, Robert H. Foss, Reuben Cleveland, Philip Conley, Nicholas D. Clapp, Jerome Beecher, J. B. Doggett, E. G. Hall, S. I. Surdam, Henry W. King, John V. Farwell, William Bross, James W. Sheahan, Cyrus H. McCormick, Horace A. Hurlbut, E. W. Densmore, George C. Cook, H. W. Hinsdale, Henry Howland, Charles L. Bissel, E. W. Willard and John Link.

CONGRATULATORY AND SUITABLE.—Mr. McVicker, we understand has received a congratulatory letter from all the artists who have been under his management for the last three years, expressing their delight at his having become sole manager of the theatre. They have tendered their services for a benefit on Monday. The public having equal cause to rejoice, will no doubt see that the benefit is a bumper.

☞ The most intense mode of expressing contempt in Milwaukee, is to exclaim; "Oh, I have no more to say! I scorn you as I do a *glass of water*!"—*Chi. Trib.*

[illegible] in Milwaukee were well be held in contempt [illegible]—*Racine Journal.*

What do you know about Chicago water? You never drank it.

BIRTH.

On the 4th inst., Mrs. JOHN OSBORNE of a so[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

WIDE-AWAKE UNIFORMS.
J. & A. HERZOG, HATS, CAPS & FURS, No. 65 Lake Street.

WANTED—A person to do cook[illegible]

BOARDING.—Two front rooms [illegible]

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS.—For [illegible]

WANTED.—A capable and honest [illegible]

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Special Train will leave the Chicago and Milwaukee R. R. Depot [illegible]
L. B. OLMSTED, President.

CHICAGO ACADEMY.
THE FIFTH YEAR OF THE MISSES LANE AND BAKER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES WILL COMMENCE
Monday, Sept. 17th, at 218 Wabash-av.

GEMS OF SACRED MUSIC.—

FOR PIKE'S PEAK—The [illegible]

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
SATURDAY JULY 7th, 1860.
Excursion Tickets,

MONEY TO LOAN.—For one [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—I have Twenty-Five [illegible]

WANTED—A well improved [illegible]

A LADY IS DESIROUS TO [illegible]

WANTED—500 Shares of Pitts[illegible]

WANTED—By a respectable [illegible]

WANTED—Agents Wanted.—[illegible]

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES ARMY.
$11 to $22 per Month.

For Sale.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Lot 25 by [illegible]

FOR SALE, or Exchange for Chi[illegible]

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—

STEAM MILL FOR SALE!

COMO MILLS FOR SALE.—
A Never Failing Stream.

FLOURING MILL FOR SALE!

DAIRY FARMS FOR SALE,
Within 30 Miles of Chicago.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A Wharfing Lot on [illegible]

Auction Sales.

TWO CRATES OF CROCKERY AT AUCTION.
First Quality of Plates!
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware &c.
AT AUCTION.

H. F. BAKER, GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46 & 50 DEARBORN STREET.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Benefit of Gabriel Ravel.
THE COOPERS.
THE BELLE OF MADRID.
ITALIAN BRIGANDS;

METROPOLITAN GYMNASIUM,
Kingsbury Block,
Chicago, Illinois.

TO THE PUBLIC.—
WRIGHT'S GROVE,
Pic-Nics, Sunday School Celebrations, &c.

BAKER, formerly of this State, and more recently of California, will probably be one of the new Senators. The split in the Baltimore Convention, he says, will inevitably give the electoral vote of Oregon to Lincoln and Hamlin.

The Campaign.

On the occasion of the Pike County Republican Convention held at Pittsfield a few days ago, there was no impromptu assemblage of the most imposing character. Large delegations came in from all the townships and precincts with flags flying, drums rattling and people shouting. One large wagon came in bringing a rail-cut from the woods, with axis, mauls and wedges. Arrived in town a big procession was formed with this wagon in the centre. As it passed through the streets the boys responded to the long and commanding yelping rails, and the vociferous shouts of the spectators, and when the rails were all made and piled up, three tremendous cheers were given for Honest Old Abe.

The whole affair was unexpected to the citizens of Pittsfield, there having been no announcement for a public meeting on the occasion for bringing the people out, except a convention to nominate county officers.

A Good Beginning.

The Republican Club of Marion, Madison county, Illinois, now numbers 161 members, of whom 70 voted for Douglas two years ago.

"A Good Republican Orator."

EDITOR PRESS AND TRIBUNE:

In the first column of your paper to day (Friday) you have an article under the above caption, referring to my address which I was assembled on the 4th inst. to Cold Spring Grove. The article contained the following remarkable paragraph:

"Mr. Daniel S. Dickinson then closed as a 'Sensible' Democrat; but his *cause was in the judgment of his hearers* utterly lost. He was followed by Mr. Lincoln, who, we are sorry to say, was not nearly so good a Republican orator as Mr. Dickinson is a Democrat. *Mr. Lincoln's speech was decidedly feeble in point of argument and illustration. The great Republican party should at our last nominee and a more acceptable one.*"

This is a deliberate declaration that I have "strongly joined the" great Republican party, and that I acted upon a Fourth of July party, gotten together by the representatives of ladies attached to one or our most respectable Churches, for the purpose of ignoring the Political party. The first is unacceptable; the second, utterly hideous. Either the phrase, "in propriety, if not my "judgment," should read "I felt strongly inclined to endorse a previous assembly on our National Administration, strictly so called, to suggest that on occasions, without dragging in the partisan politics of to day, be fabulous true. And yet the man who here said so is contrasted last week on the 4th of July he contrasts his other idea to the world, rather than that of interference with the neutral relations entirely beyond his jurisdiction. Please give this as personally as possible your next issue as was occupied by the paragraph strongly quoted.

N. S. BATES.

Chicago, July 6th, 1860.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE.

It would seem from the above communication, that we were mistaken in the conclusion we drew from the Doctor's speech, and that he is not yet quite so much a Republican as to renounce with his professional political sentiments. We regret this for his own sake. We love to see a man's actions consistent with his speech. The trumpets of party organization often make men long after their judgment has decreed a divorce.

Dr. Davis does not allege that the report of his Cold Spring remarks misrepresented what he said on the occasion. And we submit that the inference we drew therefrom, was fair and irresistable. The writer supposed that the sentiments he uttered were his genuine opinions, and to be consistent therewith, he must necessarily act with the organization which held the same doctrines. It did not occur to the writer that those glorious truths were intended to be understood in a Pickwickian sense, and he confesses that he cannot see how his inferences can be considered either "false" or "illogical." Whatever Dr. Davis's political declarations may be on the 6th of July, or all the rest of the year, it is certain they were Republican on the Fourth of July, according to all logical or legal rules of construction.

The next time the eloquent doctor calls for cheers for "Universal liberty," and declares himself unreservedly in favor of the Freedom of all the human race, and denounces tyrants and oppressors, we hope he will define the meaning he attaches to those words, and explain to his hearers that he does not mean to be understood in a Douglas or doughface sense, and not as Jefferson understood and applied such language. Unless he will accordingly, he only embrace the white people of this country and Europe, and that when he calls for three cheers for "Universal Liberty" he "don't care whether slavery is voted up or down," and if two men want to enslave a third man, let them do it. By so doing, he will guard the Republican part of his audience at least from misapprehending his meaning, or of rebelling him by supposing that his real politics were consistent with his Fourth of July declamations.

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Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

FALSE SECURITY.

The only danger now threatening the Republican party of the State and Nation is that of a false security, arising from the apparent certainty of Mr. Lincoln's election. The ragged and tattered condition of the Democracy everywhere—the division of their forces in all the States between Breckinridge and Douglas—the utter want of confidence in the ranks of either faction—the grim assurance staring the Douglas party in the face that, if they carry a few Northern States they only throw the election into the House of Representatives and thus secure the success of their mortal enemies—all these things contribute to a feeling of apathy on the part of Republicans everywhere, arising from the assurance that victory is already in their grasp. This will never do. The only thing to be taken for granted is, that Providence fights on the side of the strongest battalions. Political success comes only from the earnest and untiring zeal which no discouragements can daunt and no elements of confidence can lull to rest. It was the oft repeated assertion of Louis XIV, in his protracted wars, that "the last piece of gold would turn the scale"—a thought which he lived to see realized in the fact that his enemies had the last piece. It is no less strikingly true that in the contest before us, as in all contests which have preceded us, the last vote will win! It is not our business to inquire whether this man votes for Breckinridge, or that man for Douglas, or the third for Bell and Everett, but it is the proper vocation of Republicans to induce each of them vote for Lincoln, if the thing be possible. Let no one who has the good cause at heart, pause to weigh the consequences of an accession here or a defection there, but drive straight at the business of making votes in his own neighborhood. The consequences of the division in the ranks of our adversaries will be fully apparent in November, and then will be soon enough to learn them. Now is the time to put the success of Republicanism beyond contingencies of whatsoever description. "Work while it is yet day, for the night cometh in which no man can work!"

SHABBY TREATMENT.

We think no one can deny that the Douglas Democracy have been very shabbily treated by the slave power within the past two years. We will not recapitulate the events, familiar to all, which preceded the late Baltimore Convention and the nomination of Breckinridge. This last is the culmination of meanness, and to it we shall confine our observations on this general topic.

In the first place it was apparent to everybody that the party in the North was in the article of death, and could only be saved by the nomination of a particular man. Whether even that would have saved it may well be doubted, but it was plain as a pike-staff that no one but Mr. Douglas could have made a decent show of success in any of the free States except California. The Northern delegates at Charleston and Baltimore presented this contingency in little less than an agony of earnestness. No one was permitted to doubt their veracity, fortified as it was by all the facts of political history during the past three years. The South, in the pomp and pride of its 120 electoral votes, which were valueless unless 32 others could be found to add to their aggregate, declared flatly that they would not have Mr. Douglas in any possible or conceivable event. It was of no avail that he (Douglas) paraded the fact that his Squatter Sovereignty had "given to "slavery an area of territory five and a half "time larger than the State of New York." It was of no avail that he offered them a Sedition Law for "suppressing the irrepressible "conflict." It was of no avail that his friends recounted their long and tedious battles for "Southern rights," so-called. The unvarying reply was that the South would not have Mr. Douglas nor any of his breed.

[illegible] always been full. And now we come [illegible] the second phase of the ugly job, in [illegible], after defeating Mr. Douglas, so far as a regular nomination was concerned, they hit upon the devilish ingenuity of so ordering the battle *that all the States carried for Douglas*

[illegible] can success; and that the farmer of the North who hopes for good prices in succeeding years, and the manufacturers who want work and a market, must, if they are wise, aid in putting the Republicans into power. The South, niggers and cotton have had their turn; now let the North and free labor have a chance!—Democracy and free trade have bankrupted the treasury and beggared the people. Let us go on the other track and see what will come of it. Matters cannot be made worse!

THE NEW MAP OF EUROPE.

The well known author of the "Pope and Congress"—E. About, has brought forth a new pamphlet with the ominous title of "L'Empereur Napoleon III. et la Prusse." That it reflects the ideas of Louis Napoleon seems to be very generally believed in Europe. The appearance of the pamphlet produced a profound sensation in Berlin and throughout Germany. It is craftily written, and its ulterior French purpose is masked; but it is generally understood nevertheless, to be as follows: A proposition to Prussia to assume and play the part of Sardinia; to annex or absorb all the smaller States of Germany on the east side of the Rhine, swelling her population from eighteen to thirty-three millions, and erecting herself into a first-class power. Austria is to remain outside of this new Prussia. France, in consideration of the aggrandizement of Prussia, is to be permitted to extend her boundaries to the Rhine, by annexing the strip of territory lying between that river and her present eastern limits, including Belgium, nearly all the people of which speak the French language. Belgians speak French and are Catholics. Holland is Protestant, and mostly speak German. Hanover, Saxony, Mecklenburg, Holstein, Oldenburg, Wortenburg, Baden, Nassau, Meiningen, Hohenzollem, Hesse-Cassel, Bremen, and twenty other smaller States and Dukedoms, are all German and chiefly Protestant, and would naturally assimilate with Protestant Prussia, and form one free and powerful nation. About urges upon the Prussian Government the necessity of liberalizing its constitution, and rejecting the doctrine of divine right, and adopting that of popular right.

Such, in brief, is the scheme shadowed forth in the new pamphlet. Prussia is inclined to bite at the bait. The mass of the people of Germany are delighted with the idea of a united Fatherland, provided a Democratic monarchy be instituted. The thirty little kinglets and dukes are in a state of terror, least the scheme may be carried out, and they be swallowed up forever. Bavaria and Austria appear to have been left out of the programme. It is surmised that Napoleon intends offering Bavaria to Austria, on condition that the latter gives up Venetia to the Sardinians. Venetia contains but three millions, while Bavaria has nearly five millions of people. And, moreover, the former is wholly Italian in language, feeling and geography; while the latter is Austrian in sympathy, position and religion. Hence, the exchange would be an excellent one for Austria. The German element of that empire is comparatively weak, but the annexation of Bavaria would make it potential.

It is also asserted that Napoleon will demand from Victor Emanuel the Island of Sardinia, which lies contiguous to Corsica, and convenient to France, in consideration for Sicily, Naples, and Venice, which he will allow Victor Emanuel to annex to his dominions, which would nearly complete the unity of the Italian race. Everybody believes that the fixed purpose of Napoleon is, *to re-map Europe*, and what he purposes he is very apt to execute. He has a pet theory of natural boundaries, and the unity of races. He believes that all the people who speak French belong to the French family—living North of the Alps and West of the Rhine should form one nation; that the Italian race should form another first class family among the nations; that the Teuton race should be collected into one powerful kingdom, or, at least, all that portion of country watered by rivers flowing North into the Baltic sea and German Ocean, and the dwellers on the Danube ought to form the Austrian Em[pire]. [illegible] poses to make, of the estates of the "sick man" is a matter of surmise. It is alleged that he is negotiating with Russia on the subject. In the general re-mapping of Europe, Portugal would probably be absorbed by Spain, and Denmark by Sweden and Norway—making

OUR BOSTON LETTER.

The American Board—Half a Century of Work—Aspect of the Movement—The World—shams—The Tornado in Boston—The Douglas Meeting—The Boston Post Office—Miss King's Readings—Dr. Hayes' Expedition—Gloucester.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

BOSTON, July 2, 1860.

The organization, fifty years ago, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was celebrated on Friday, the 29th of June, at Bradford. The General Association of Congregational Ministers of Massachusetts was applied to in June, 1810, by four young men, Adoniram Judson, Samuel Mott, Samuel J. Mills and Samuel Newell, who desired to be set apart for the missionary work. Their request was complied with, and the American Board was organized for their support, and to carry on the work begun by them. From this beginning the Board has grown to be the great enterprise which it now is. The financial prospects of the Society are said to be better than ever before. The receipts for May were nearly $40,000, of which more than one-third came from Massachusetts. I think that this improvement for May, is due to the fact that a number of rich churches in Massachusetts make their annual contribution in May. Above $5,000 is to be deducted for legacies also, so that I very much question whether *contributions* can be relied on to get the Board through. A special effort is making to pay off the old debt, and hopes are confidently expressed that it will be successful. I have watched this matter for some years, both in its relation to rich societies and rich individuals, and I think the question is eminently pertinent, Is capital yet converted to the belief that the impenitent world is in danger of eternal hell? An Irish famine, a fallen factory, a devastating tornado draw a maelstrom of public sympathy into which are swept the benefactions of all classes of society. A world in imminent peril of hell hardly creates a tide of sympathy sufficient to carry the superfluous means of a small portion of society. There is wrong somewhere. Either the capital of these Christians, or their creed is not true. It devolves on them to show which is wrong. The world will not believe that they really believe that Christ died to save the world from hell and sin, unless by vital union with him in *great sacrifice* for the work they prove that they believe it. God speed the good work which good men undertake, and God slay all shams. Another fifty years must see one of two things: either the conversion of capital to the work of saving God's world from hell, or the fall of the creed which asserts the need of this salvation. It is a great sum which the Board has collected in its half century of labor. But this great sum is but a grain of sand when we look to it for proof that Christ slain for the sins of the world is a reality attested by the *sacrifice* of the Christian world for the salvation of souls. What shall be the testimony of the next half century? Who will show us capital crucified with Christ for the sins of the world? Who will hurt himself in his means to help the perishing? Religion has got to be so popular that it is in danger of becoming a sham. It is dealt in as a thing which will pay. Give us some which costs something, or confess that the Master was for his age and not for ours.

In this connection, I am reminded of a new sham put out in the name of religion. I mean the new deil paper published in New York, with special reference to the recognition of Christianity, price one cent. I call it a humbug and a cheat. A copy fell into my hands the other day, and I never went to see another. The editorials read like the essays of Dryasdust. It is a rascal only who will pretend to sell for one cent what cannot be sold at that price. If this paper is to be given away, let its publishers say so, and not virtually lie about all papers that are sold for two cents. If this price is to defraud other papers for a time and so get a start, let all decent people give it a wide berth. And think of calling a paper which is based on opposition to worldliness, *The World!* Call its successor "The Flesh," and the one after that "The Devil." I daily exclaim, in the language of the Psalmist, Confounded be all they that work iniquity. The present tendency to serve God by means of the world, the flesh and the devil, especially moves me to thus ejaculate. I live in hourly expectation that some ungodly wretch will turn up peddling his no brains, no religion and total rascality under the title of "The Grace of God made Easy," "The Gospel, price four cents," or some equally blasphemous conceit of sanctimonious shrewdness. A New York daily usually has this advertisement on Saturday, "The Sons of God (*i. e.* those made free from sin and partakers of the divine nature) will meet to morrow in So and So Hall at 10 o'clock." We need some Carlyle to prick the swellings of sanctimonious pretence and show the world the selfishness which has got the name of religion. An age of persecution would do us good.

Last Friday afternoon a tornado swept over Boston, doing considerable damage to chimneys, partially erected buildings and the trees on the Common. The Big Elm, which has stood on the Common ever since before the settlement of the country and witnessed all the changes and events of the history of Boston, is as good as gone. It was broken and about [illegible] split away by the violent wind, and [illegible] prospect is that the remaining part [illegible] die. Boston Common is [illegible], a great source of health and comfort to the inhabitants, although it is [illegible] less beautiful in some respects than some [illegible] the Common, a meeting place from the days of the revolution, and it will be much missed.

Together with the tornado came a Douglas Ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall. It was in every respect a failure. The Democracy is worse off than the Big Elm. It is broken, and split and doomed. Wm. A. Richardson may come to Boston to blackguard Abraham Lincoln and rant lying prophecies. He will go home

The Congressional Fight.

CHICAGO, July 6, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

It is known that the Whiteside County Convention on Tuesday last appointed two sets of delegates to the Congressional Convention at Dixon. As a fitting reply to the gross misrepresentations of your correspondent over the signature of "Whiteside," which appear in this morning's issue of your paper, and us a part of the history of that Convention, I, as a friend of Mr. Arnold's, ask you to publish the following correspondence. It speaks for itself, and shows, over the signatures of responsible and honorable men, what means were resorted to by the friends of Mr. F. to secure his success. I have strong faith that the proper tribunal will stamp such conduct with the condemnation it so richly deserves. J. A. B.

MORRISON, July 4, 1860.

To L. H. Robinson, A. C. Jackson, Joe Ware and others:

GENTLEMEN: Will you please advise us whether the primary meeting of your town was regularly called, and also

1. What number of voters voted for the ticket friendly to Mr. Arnold's nomination?
2. What number of votes were against it?
3. When, where, and by whom, was the contesting delegation from Morrison elected? Was any meeting for that purpose ever called?
4. Were you present in the County Convention yesterday, and state whether the friends of Mr. Arnold, including the delegation from Sterling, of which we were members, would not have constituted a clear majority? An early reply is desired.

E. N. KIRK,
Chairman Republican County Com.
FRED'K SACKETT.

July 4th, 1860.

To Messrs. KIRK AND SACKETT:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of this morning, we state,

That our town convention was regularly called by our Town Central Committee, and the notice published in our local newspaper. Its regularity was never questioned.

Our Convention was well attended, and numbered about two hundred voters, and was almost unanimous in their choice of Mr. Arnold. Not more than twelve men voted for Mr. Farnsworth.

The citizens of our town have no knowledge as to whom, or by whom, the contesting delegation from our town was elected. No public meeting for that purpose was ever called, and some of our citizens whose names were used as contesting delegates repudiated the whole affair, and declared in open County Convention, that their names were used without their consent, and that they would not be parties to the *fraud*.

We were present at the County Convention yesterday, and *know* that if the friends of Mr. Arnold from Sterling (composing, as we think, the regular delegation), had been allowed their seats in the Convention, he would have had a large majority.

The town of Sterling is entitled to a much larger number of delegates (24) in our County Convention than any other. And our town of Morrison ranks next to it (having 18 delegates.)

There was in fact NO CONTEST about our delegation, but a bogus delegation was made up by a few of Farnsworth's friends, for the purpose of keeping our delegation out of the Convention, until the Sterling delegation (about which there was in fact a contest) could be passed upon by the Convention, and Mr. Arnold's friends from Sterling excluded, and as soon as that was done *all claim or pretense* that there was any contest in our town was withdrawn by the same friends of Mr. Farnsworth, who had previously presented and insisted upon it. Yours,

L. H. ROBINSON,
Chairman of Town Committee.
JOE WARE,
A. C. JACKSON,
S. H. MCCREA,
WARD P. LEWIS,
Chairman Town Caucus.

An Up Country Letter.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WHITEWATER, Wis., June 22d, 1860.

There is very little excitement in the political circles in the Badger State, as yet. The people have not begun to move, and will not until after harvest.

The Republicans have held a few meetings to ratify the Chicago nominations, but no great excitement or enthusiasm has thus far been manifested. However, there is no doubt as to the position this State will occupy next November. She will be thoroughly Republican. Not one vote will be lost because Seward was not nominated. She stood up manfully for him, but she was not so fixed in her devotion to his interests as to falter for one moment in the support of Republican principles, because he was not the successful candidate; and Honest Old Abe will get full fifteen thousand majority, let the Democrats nominate whom they will.

The Democrats profess to predicate their hopes as to the result in this State next fall, upon the aspect the recent judicial election presents, and argue that because conservatism was maintained by the election of Chief Justice Dixon, that their party can succeed in the coming struggle. This kind of reasoning has no basis. The Republicans who voted for Dixon have no more notion of voting for Douglas or any other Democrat than the Angel Gabriel has of becoming a pimp of his Satanic majesty. Not a bit. They will all come forward to the support of the Republican nominees. The result will verify this assertion.

THE CROPS

are all right at this date. Never did they promise a better yield, and everything in Nature seems to combine to inspire the belief that the present [illegible]. Wheat is very heavy on the ground, very uniform in its growth, and the weather is in all respects well calculated to bring it forward in the best shape to ensure plump kernels of the whitest and best quality. It is laughable to hear farmers complaining that their grain is *too heavy*. They always complain, but this complaint is the most absurd of all. Corn and other spring grains are coming on

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW EDITION OF IRVING'S WORKS—History of New York from the beginning of the world to the end of the Dutch Dynasty, by Diedrich Knickerbocker—Author's revised edition—complete in one volume. New York: G. P. Putnam. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co., Nos. 39 and 41 Lake street.

The name of Washington Irving is written indelibly upon the history and the literature of his country. If to the patriots and statesmen of the Revolution, Humanity in all succeeding ages is indebted for a clearer and more convincing statement of the rights of man in the Declaration of Independence and and for their successful development in the constitution and the free institutions of our country, to Washington Irving will mankind recur as one of those noble men whose genius has adorned, and in fact created American literature. Now that he has passed away, it is well that his works should be published in an uniform edition, so that all our people may obtain, in convenient form, the rich legacy he has bequeathed to his country.

We need not enter into an analysis of the volume before us. Those who have read this inimitable history will have a vivid recollection of its contents, and to those who have not, we can only say buy the book, for it is impossible for us, in a short paragraph, to give any idea of the keenness of its satire, its sparkling wit, and the rich vein of genuine humor which runs through all its pages. It has long since passed into the classic literature, not only of our own country, but into that of the English language. This is one of twenty-one volumes, to be issued monthly by G. P. Putnam, of New York. The paper is a beautiful rose tint, and the whole typographical execution is in Putnam's best style. The publisher promises, and the volume before us certainly foreshadows its fulfillment, that "this will be greatly superior to any other edition ever before issued." We trust our literary readers, and all who wish to make the best possible addition to their libraries, will at once call at Griggs's and subscribe for the work.

The Crops in Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa, July 4, 1860.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The promise for a harvest [illegible] ever before realized, could not be more flattering. Wheat is fast maturing, without appearance of rust. Oats are very heavy, and filling out finely. Corn stands well, and now "high as a horse's back." Yours, J. WEARE.

Anniversary at Clark Seminary.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

AURORA, Ill., July 4, 1860.

MESSRS EDITORS: It was one of the best freaks of fortune I have experienced for many years, accidentally, to be at Aurora during the examination and Anniversary Exercises of Clark Seminary, under the superintendence of Rev. G. W. Quereau as principal—a gentleman of many years experience as an educator, whose superior cannot be found within my knowledge—assisted by Miss J. Washburn, a lady whose mild, genial and Christian influence may be seen and felt among all in her presence; loved by all with whom she is associated; with a corps of Professors who, for tact, ability, education, thoroughness in instruction, piety and example cannot be excelled in any institution in the West.

There is no institution of learning in the whole West, with which I am acquainted, that I would sooner commend parents and guardians to commit their children, and feel that they are in safe, able and parental hands, than Clark Seminary.

The opening, and very interesting features, were the plain, practical, eloquent and impressive discourses addressed to the students upon the Sabbath by Rev. A. W. Paige, of Plainfield, and Rev. J. C. Stoughton, of Freeport.

Monday and Tuesday were spent in the examination of classes under the several professors, and Misses Washburn and Howard. A more thorough examination, with scarcely an imperfect answer, better demonstrations and translations I have never witnessed. Nothing fixed up for the occasion, questions, problems, &c., asked by carelessly opening to any page, the committee proposing questions at random, and with but two or three exceptions, failures, and those from bashfulness. More thorough examinations in the languages and sciences, and with such perfect success, I never have witnessed, than under Professor Hale; and in higher arithmetic, algebra, &c., under Prof. Kellog: Geometry, German and French, under Miss Howard, in any college in our land.

Prof. Hale, with his practical, eccentric and happy manner of imparting instruction cannot fail to win the love and enlist the heart of any student, unless he be a drone.

The music, under Prof. Simonds, particularly as performed by Miss Burbank, was charming.

The paintings, drawings and wax work, under Mrs Kellog, Quereau and Miss Potter, cannot be excelled.

I must not forget the Primary Department, under Prof. E. B. Baldwin, one of the most interesting exercises of the day, in which I was perfectly delighted; the problems solved, the singing, outlines in geography could not be excelled in any school, particularly the recitation of Miss Mary B. Birney, "The Boy and his Angel." In whatever Prof. Baldwin engages, his ambition, energy, and ardor, knows no failure.

At the close, the students were addressed by Rev. A. W. Paige of Plainfield, Rev. —— Bibbins of Oswego, and Rev. J. Buell of the Congregational Church, Aurora. In the evening called by any college or University within my knowledge.

HISTORY.—During the past year (the first) there have been 345 students.

Fall term, 177; winter term, 259; spring term, 131. Average attendance, 189. Gentlemen, 183. Ladies, 169.

Aurora has furnished 117. Twelve different States have been represented, and 82 different

Edmond About's New Pamphlet—Prussia and Germany.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

BERLIN, June 14th, 1860.

I fear that M. de la Guerroniere is about to be superseded in his post of pamphlet writer in ordinary, for he seems to have a dangerous rival to dispute the laurels with him. His rival is the well known M. About, who has just brought out a pamphlet with the title of "*L'Empereur Napoleon III. et la Prusse*" were the second part of "*Le Pape et le Congres*." I have glanced very hastily over M. About's production, and have time to extract merely the following passages:

"Whether the Germans know it or not the friendship of a nation like ours is at present of a certain value. The time is no longer that when the majority of the French, despoiled of their political rights for the advantage of a coterie, protested in vain against the ruin of our interests and the oppression of our friends. It is no longer by the speeches of a vain opposition in the chambers, nor by the cries of children in the streets, that France manifests her good will for those she loves; it is by acts. Soldiers have been seen to hasten to the farthest quarter of the Black Sea to retard the fall of the Ottoman empire, while her diplomatists demanded of Turkey herself the civil and religious emancipation of the Christian population. The deliverance has not been forgotten of the Moldo-Wallachians, who were united into a nation and endowed with all political rights by the sole influence of our friendship, without the shedding of blood. Italy, the august mother of our civilization and of our arts, has entered, under the auspices of France, on the road of independence and unity. Our armies opened the path in which she now walks alone under the direction of Piedmont. If God grant that this great work shall be accomplished, and that a nation of 26,000,000 of men shall be organized at our gates, France will take no offence. Faithful to her generous traditions, she will sacrifice her private susceptibilities to the general good, and to the future of peace, for European order cannot be solidly established except on the day when there shall be no longer nationalities oppressed nor kings insupportable to their people."

"Since the accession of Napoleon III., and particularly since the annexation of Savoy, German publicists, perhaps even German princes, have pretty loudly manifested an unjust mistrust of the French policy. They will absolutely have it that we have a plan for annexing the Rhenish provinces and encroaching on the German soil. This ill-founded fear is expressed with so [illegible], and repeated [illegible] obstinacy, that it might suggest to us bad thoughts if we were less just. It is certain that if you accosted in the street the mildest and most inoffensive of men, and if you said to him, 'Sir, you mean to slap me in the face;' it is in vain for you to say no; I am well informed that you mean to give me a slap in the face; do not swear to the contrary; I would not believe your oath; you intend to give me a slap in the face, but I am stronger than you, and I by no means fear you; I would crush you as I would a fly, and I defy you to give me a slap in the face; the most inoffensive and mildest man would add by finding excellent reasons for giving what is asked of him, and the slap in the face would fall of itself on the cheek of him who provoked it."

"We are happy to learn," says he, "that German unity has found its centre, and nothing would be more agreeable than to see that notion group itself round a firm mind and an upright heart. If nothing arrests the progress of this pacific revolution, we may hope that the princes themselves, carried along by the movements of their people, will submit to the protecting power of Prussia, and that Germany will unite without a drop of blood being spilt. Diplomacy will raise no objection to this internal reform. An Austrian Germany, uniting in the same band more than 70,000,000 of men, would menace the equilibrium of Europe and render the powers disquieted; but a Prussian Germany, with 32,000,000 of citizens, would alarm no one.

"But the Prince of Prussia would commit a dangerous mistake, if he thought that the national movement is strong enough to do without assistance. Whatever be the violence of impulse which draws the mass of the Germans towards the Prussian monarchy, all judicious minds will resist the current and keep back, if the court of Berlin does not advance towards them. Democratic Germany is prudent and patriotic enough to rally round a king, but it will expect guarantees which the Prussian constitution does not offer at the present day.

"It is necessary, above all, that the Court of Prussia should choose between the two principles which divide Europe. Divine right and popular rights are face to face. While a certain number of princes are obstinately clinging to a false legitimacy, empires truly legitimate are founded on the democratic basis of universal suffrage. The King of Naples affirms that his people belong to him, and the nation offers to this pretended right an armed denial. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia declare, with modern philosophy, that a people belongs only to itself, and two great nations, by a vote almost unanimous, elect them for their chiefs. Does the Prince of Prussia hold with the King of Naples, for divine right, or for popular rights, with the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French. He must choose. "The thing is all the more necessary as the King of Prussia had chosen, and very badly chosen, in 1849. The National Assembly, the issue of universal suffrage, offered him in his palace a legitimate crown. How did he answer. He declared for divine right against popular right; he also declared that he would not accept any crown that was not decreed to him by the princes. The Prussian squireens applauded this anti-democratic resolution, and history recorded the form in which they expressed their assent: 'We do not desire,' they said, 'a crown on which democracy has thrown its spittle.'"

[From the London Times, June 18.]

This pamphlet is the turning of the first sod; it is the opening of the first parallel; it is the first spadeful of earth out of the sap. "If you are thus always in a flutter about the designs of France; if you will insist that we are fixed upon the design of the frontier of the Rhine, you will provoke, and even actually compel us, to

MOVEMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

EDWARDS COUNTY.—A meeting of the Republicans of Edwards, and adjoining counties, was held at Albion on Friday of last week, to ratify the Chicago and Decatur nominations. Notwithstanding the short notice given, and the busy time among farmers, who are in the midst of their wheat harvest, the attendance was very large. Delegates from Grayville, Scottville, New Salem, and the surrounding country, gathered in town at an early hour. At one o'clock a fine pole, one hundred feet high, was raised, bearing the stripes and stars, amid the shouts of the multitude. Immediately thereafter, a procession was formed, bearing banners, fence-rails, mauls, and other campaign emblems, which marched to the Court House, where the multitude were addressed by Col. Harrow of Vincennes, in a speech which carried his audience with him. At the conclusion of Col. Harrow's speech, the meeting adjourned to evening, when a torchlight procession, numbering several hundred persons, again marched to the Court House, when the crowd was addressed by W. H. Robinson, of Wayne Co., assistant elector for the IXth District; Geo. Fitch, Esq., and Geo. Wm. Pickering. Among those present at this meeting, was Col. James Gray, the original proprietor of the town of Grayville, formerly of Kentucky, an old Whig veteran, and an elector for Henry Clay in 1824. His spirits are buoyant with hope and enthusiasm for the success of the Republican cause. Edwards is the only county in Illinois that gave Fillmore a majority in 1856, but the Fillmore men are wheeling into line and doing battle for Honest Abe Lincoln, the old friend of Henry Clay, and the noble champion of the rights of the people.

IOWA.—We have a long letter from a friend at Burlington, which the crowded state of our columns prevents us publishing. It gives a most encouraging account of the progress of correct principles in Iowa. On Saturday evening last the Wide-Awakes of Burlington, headed by a fine band of music, paid their respects to Col. Fitz Henry Warren, who responded to the compliment by an eloquent speech. They propose having the biggest meeting ever held west of the Mississippi at Burlington, in a short time. Our friends in Iowa propose to give Lincoln and Hamlin 20,000 majority over the combined force of the enemy, or 30,000 over the Douglas faction. This is larger than we have hoped, but it may reach that figure.

A BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE TICKET TO BE RUN IN IOWA.—At a meeting of Breckinridge and Lane men in Davenport on Saturday last it was resolved that "a clean electoral ticket for Breckinridge and Lane be nominated for the support of the people of Iowa."

GONE UP.—The old *Grad Aus*, but more recently *Daily Volksblatt*, a German Democratic paper, published at Milwaukee, has been crushed by the "irrepressible conflict," and ceased to exist.

SENSIBLE.—Col. Richardson, of El Kader, Iowa, an old Line Whig, who until recently stood aloof from the Republican organization, has like most of his brethren of the same faith, declared in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin.

OHIO.—At a Republican Convention held in Belmont county on the 30th ult., James Weir and Clifford Arick, both of whom have been prominent and active Democrats, declared themselves for Lincoln and Hamlin, as did also L. C. Danford, a Fillmore elector in 1856, and Dr. W. W. Jenkins, Chairman of the County Convention that organized the Constitutional Union party in Belmont county.

Mr. Breckinridge is the youngest candidate ever nominated for the Presidency. He is but 38 years of age—only three years beyond the age required by the Constitution for that office.—*All our Exchanges.*

Mr. Breckinridge was born on the 21st of January, 1821, and will consequently be 40 years old on the 21st day of next January. He was constitutionally eligible to the office of President when he ran for Vice President in 1856, or he would not have been put upon the ticket.

A CHANCE FOR REPUBLICAN CAPITAL.

Republican jugglers are loud in claiming that Douglas cannot carry his own State of Illinois. If any such have the dimes to back up their opinion with, we learn that Mr. Schussler of Galena will accommodate them. That gentleman offers to bet $2,500 that Douglas will carry Illinois, and as the Republicans of Galena do not feel willing to take him up, invites the Republicans or any of them to accept the wager. —*Dubuque Herald.*

MR. EDITOR: Observing the notice in your paper yesterday morning, a party waited upon Mr. Schlisser, authorized to take up the said bet of $2,500. Mr. Schlisser informed us that the proposition in the Dubuque *Herald* was published without his knowledge or consent, and that he did not wish to take any such bet. This —*Galena Advertiser.*

The News from Europe.

The latest intelligence from Europe is of deep significance. It shows that the Italian movement is progressing not only satisfactorily but rapidly. The Neapolitan troops have been recalled to Naples, because they could not [illegible]

☞ The New York *Leader* is hard on the Japanese Princes. We can hardly credit its statements regarding the personal cleanliness of the Japanese, seeing that is their custom to take a bath daily. These people may have the blood of a thousand generations of Kamis in their veins; their ancestors may have been leading actors in the massacres which, at a much more recent period, deluged their Island with Christian blood;—they may themselves be as "noble" as the proudest member of the British peerage. Yet this is the style in which the *Leader* treats them:

A meaner set of barbarians our eyes had never the misfortune to rest upon. Stunted, ill-shaped, narrow headed, yellow-skinned, high smelling, ferret-eyed, flat footed, greedy and cunning—it makes the very blood tingle through every vein when we reflect that the virtue of American womanhood has been slandered and called in question on account of such half human abominations. Not a man in the Embassy knew the meaning of cleanliness. The "Prince," (God save the mark!) had but two suits of silk clothes each, which they wore without change of under-clothing, from the day they left Nyphon until to-day.

We are very much afraid that such language as this will give color to the belief, that the Americans have no reverence whatever for high rank and noble birth.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
—OF—
ALEXANDER'S KIDS,
Just received at A. GRAVES',
78 Lake street.

WE ARE JUST OPENING AN
Elegant assortment of
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
And a choice lot of FANS—a few very NOVEL FANS. Please call and look at these goods before they are all gone. A. GRAVES,
78 Lake street.

HOSIERY, GLOVES,
Gauze Merino Flannels.
Our assortment of these goods is unsurpassed, and we CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT, either in styles or prices. Please examine them. A. GRAVES,
78 Lake street.

No. 37 Lake St. | IRON BLOCK. | No. 43 Wabash Av.

REMOVAL.

PEAKE, MARSH & DELONG,

Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite, to the above spacious stores

Burch's Iron Block,

Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of

Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions.

Customers will always find us with full lines of known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of

Woolens, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c.

We shall continue our motto,

"LOW PRICES WIN,"

And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

FANS! FANS! FANS! FANS!
Pearl Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Pearl Stick, Plain, Spangled, Silvered, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, in White, Blue, Cherry, Red.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Ivory Stick, Silvered, Painted, Embroidered.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood Stick, in Silk, Crape Linen.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Sandall Wood, Com. Straight, Round and Broad Stick.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Plain Linen, Spanish and Mourning Fans.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Opera, Bridal and Party Fans, all Patterns.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
Palm Leaf, Plain Palm Leaf, Trimed, all Styles.
Fans. Fans. Fans. Fans.
All Kinds, All Prices, from 6 cents to $25.00.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE-ST

Garters. Garters. Garters.
Embroidered in Silk and Velvet.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
Wire Elastics, in Kid, Linen and Cotton.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
[illegible]
OFFER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Self-Sealing Fruit Cans

MASSER'S FIVE MINUTE
Ice Cream Freezer,
AS IMPROVED FOR 1859-60.
The only Freezer constructed on scientific principles with a *revolving* can and *spring blade* scraper. The one *hastens* the freezing of the cream—the other *removes* it as fast as frozen.
The most rapid in freezing, with the *least* quantity of ice!
The most *economical* in cost, as it is the most simple and durable in structure. For sale at
VAN SCHAACK'S,
47 - - State Street - - 47
☞ General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

CLOSING OUT SALE
CONTINUED.
T. B. CARTER,
Will offer, REGARDLESS OF COST,
His entire stock of
Dress & Fancy Goods
☞ GREAT BARGAINS may be had by an early selection from this finely assorted stock.
136 - - LAKE STREET. - - - 136

50,000
STARK MILL BAGS,
At $23.75 per Hundred.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116..........LAKE STREET..........112, 114 & 116

SCALES! SCALES!
SAFES! SAFES!!
The largest and best stock of the above articles now ready to be found at the DURYEE & FORSYTH Manufacturing Company's Western Depot
183 So. Water St., Chicago, Ill.
They have also on hand, HAY, PORK, FLOUR, [illegible], PORTABLE PLATFORM, and all other description of SCALES and full assortment of TRUCKS, LETTER PRESSES, SUGAR MILLS, &c., &c.
☞ The Company will sell at the lowest possible rates, and all will do well to call at 183 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe,
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts (on door) 1½ inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.
Wilder's Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS.
191 SOUTH WATER STREET. 191
Have now in store a very large stock of
GROCERIES
which we offer to Purchasers at a very
SMALL ADVANCE FROM COST!!
OUR STOCK CONSISTS IN PART OF:
TEES, COFFEE, SUGARS, SYRUPS,
And all other Articles
USUALLY KEPT IN A GROCERY STORE.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS WISHING TO PURCHASE
GROCERIES
Will please give us the pleasure of showing them our goods and prices.
SMITH, POLLARD & CO.,
191 South Water street.

TAKE NOTICE!
Fourth of July!
CORPORATIONS, COMMITTEES, PROPRIETORS OF GARDENS, & WHOLESALE BUYERS,
Can select from the largest stock of
FIRE WORKS!
In the city, embracing everything in the pyrotechnic art, at
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
KINGSBURY BLOCK,
No. 111 Randolph Street.
☞ Sole Agency of the BLACK ROCK FIRE WORKS

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177
THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied

his Squatter Sovereignty had "given to "slavery an area of territory five and a half "time larger than the State of New York." It was of no avail that he offered them a Sedition Law for "suppressing the irrepressible "conflict." It was of no avail that his friends recounted their long and tedious battles for "Southern rights," so-called. The unvarying reply was that the South would not have Mr. Douglas nor any of his breed [illegible] Conventions always been full. And now we come to the second phase of the ugly job, in which, after defeating Mr. Douglas, so far as a regular nomination was concerned, they hit upon the devilish ingenuity of so ordering the battle *that all the States carried for Douglas should in reality play the game into their hands and not into his.* Having an accessible majority of States in the House of Representatives, or in default of that, a certain majority in the Senate, they can well afford to let Mr. Douglas have a few Northern States, provided he can get them, for the purpose of carrying the election to a place where they can control it. The fifteen Southern States and California added, they can easily manage in such a way as to take them all for Breckinridge or give the contested ones to Bell. Douglas can have nothing there. But to make assurance doubly sure,—to take away his last lingering hope,—they must needs divide the Democratic forces in New York, already too weak to lose a single man, and put the thirty-five votes of that State far beyond the reach of the squatter sovereigns! This is the death blow of the party in the North. It was designed to be so, and it has accomplished the purpose for which it was struck. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois are as yet open battle grounds for the Douglas men, if they choose to fight with the certainty that every vote they cast tends inevitably to give the Presidency to Breckinridge or old Jo. Lane!

This is what we call shabby treatment; very shabby indeed.

A WORD IN SEASON.

The farmers of the Northwest are rejoicing in the prospect of a bountiful harvest, and we are fearing low prices. They have their reasons in the fruitful look of the well-tilled fields, and we have ours in the facts of our commerce. It has been the policy of the South to discourage protection of American industry, (1st,) because she has feared the too rapid development of the free North, and (2d,) because she has no industry of her own with which any part of the world can compete. She, through the so-called and falsely called Democratic party, has had, and still retains, the control of the national government, and the legislation which affects foreign commerce. The result is felt in every cabin and on every farm in the Northwest, as the figures will show. With few manufacturing establishments of our own, our importations of foreign fabrics are excessive, amounting in 1859 to $107,000,000 at New York alone. The theory is that they have been paid for in grain, pork, beef, &c. But the facts are that at the port, at which so many foreign goods were received, only $24,000,000 of breadstuffs and $15,500,000 of other farm products were sent. So that the whole of the surplus crop of the country is eaten up by silks, laces and cloths, leaving a debt of more than $50,000,000 to say nothing of the amount spent for brandy, wine, cigars, iron, hardware, &c., to be paid for in gold and bonds. The value of what produce is sent abroad is half eaten by the cost of transit. Two bushels of wheat in Illinois equal only one bushel in London or Liverpool; hence, the farmer here really pays two prices for every article of foreign produce that he buys, not because the cost of that article, *in dollars*, is excessive; but because the price of his crop is so low. Now if we must feed operatives (and that we must is evident,) let the distance between them and the producer be lessened, so that a bushel of wheat will—the difference in the cost of labor being considered—buy as much in Illinois as in London or Liverpool; and let the operatives themselves be taken from our own people, and thus lessen the number of farmers and increase the compensation of the labor of those who remain as tillers of the soil. That is the true philosophy of National prosperity; and until the North puts it into practice, we may expect low prices and hard times.

We do not know that a Republican Administration at Washington would give the country an increased tariff of duties on these articles which come in competition with American manufactures. But we do know that a Democratic Administration *would not;* hence we conclude that the only chance for a revival of mining and manufacturing lies in Republi

French family—living North of the Alps and West of the Rhine should form one nation; that the Italian race should form another first class family among the nations; that the Teuton race should be collected into one powerful kingdom, or, at least, all that portion of country watered by rivers flowing North into the Baltic sea and German Ocean, and the dwellers on the Danube ought to form the Austrian Em[pire.] [illegible] poses to make, of the estates of the "sick man" is a matter of surmise. It is alleged that he is negotiating with Russia on the subject. In the general re-mapping of Europe, Portugal would probably be absorbed by Spain, and Denmark by Sweden and Norway—making one government of the Scandinavian family. Whether Napoleon will live to see his grand schemes reduced to practice, is a thing no man can foretell; but should his life be spared a dozen years longer, it is a safe prediction that he will work some great changes, not only in the governments of the nations of Europe, but also in their boundaries. We publish some passages from the pamphlet entitled Napoleon and Prussia, with the comments of the London *Times* thereon, which will repay perusal.

OREGON.

We assume that the Republicans and Anti-Lecompton Democrats have carried Oregon, and that Joe. Lane and Delusion Smith, Senators in Congress from that State, will be unseated as soon as the Legislature meets. We take it for granted also that Lincoln is as sure to get the electoral vote of Oregon as that of Massachusetts. So the ball rolls, and so the principles of Jefferson and true Democracy are receiving their vindication at the hands of the people. Now for California!

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The posting of the books at Washington on the 30th of June—the close of the fiscal year—shows a balance of only $4,000,000 in the national treasury subject to draft, $10,000,000 less than ought to be there according to the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury in December last—an error which remembering its "Democratic" source ought not to excite surprise.

It is now probable that the country is in debt not less than $65,000,000—one of the results of Democratic misrule. When the Democracy took upon themselves the work of reconciling the country to the Dred Scott decision, there was a balance of nearly, if not quite, $20,000,000 in the treasury. They have squandered this sum, spent all of the current receipts and run up the debt to the enormous amount that we have set down above. The purchase of enough "pure patriots" to insure the endorsement of that Dred Scott iniquity by the party has proved to be unexpectedly expensive. But between army, navy, coal, transportation and victualling contracts, the work has been accomplished; and Dred Scott is endorsed; but the tax-payers will be compelled to foot the bills.

THE KILKENNY CATS.

A Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American* says that the leading friends of Mr. Breckinridge here are frank to say, while claiming a larger vote than Mr. Douglas, that one has no more chance of success than the other. They do not pretend that it is a serious contest for the Presidency on either side. They are making the fight in good earnest, and with as much efficiency and zeal as if success was probable, but only for the purpose of securing the organization in 1864. That is the true object of the struggle now. They intend to terminate all internal divisions hereafter, by leaving Mr. Douglas and his followers outside the so-called national party, and purifying it in other important respects.

Correction.

In an article recently published in regard to the Jones County (Iowa) banks, the decision was, by mistake, attributed to Judge Dillon. A correspondent corrects us, stating that it was made by Hon. William E. Miller. The decision is alike honorable to the Judge and to the State, whose interests he is appointed to guard.

A Braggart.

The Albany *Atlas and Argus* opens for the week with the following declaration of faith:

"We believe the electoral vote of this State will be cast for Stephen A. Douglas. All the signs of the times indicate such a result."

Is not that a refreshing avowal? The faith of Thomas Aquinas, *Credo quia incredibile est*, was arrant skepticism to it. Such a believer is fit for the Papal crown or for a Cardinal's hat at the least.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

WORTHY OF SPECIAL MENTION.—George M. Browne, Esq., President of the Eastern Railroad, reports that for the year ending May 31st that corporation transported one million three hundred thousand passengers over its road, *without injury to any one.*

Last Friday afternoon a tornado [illegible] Boston, doing considerable damage to chimneys, partially erected buildings and the trees on the Common. The Big Elm, which has stood on the Common ever since before the settlement of the country and witnessed all the changes and events of the history of Boston, is as good as gone. It was broken and about half split away by the violent wind, and the prospect is that the remaining part will die. Boston Common is [illegible], a great source of health and comfort to the inhabitants, although it is doubtless less beautiful in some respects than some [illegible] the Common, a meeting place from the days of the revolution, and it will be much missed.

Together with the tornado came a Douglas Ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall. It was in every respect a failure. The Democracy is worse off than the Big Elm. It is broken, and split and doomed. Wm. A. Richardson may come to Boston to blackguard Abraham Lincoln and rant lying prophecies. He will go home again to defeat, as ships go down in mid ocean, never to come up again. I like to tell these fellows, as they depart for their long journey, what I heard more than one say in Southern Illinois last spring; "We want Douglas nominated because we want to whip him." I think the public heart is fully set upon whipping Douglas, whatever else may be done. He has played just that game which honest men are wont to reward with a flogging.

Mr. Hawthorne, Mr. James T. Fields and Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe were among the passengers by the Europa last week. Mrs. Stowe's party went out last August. I think a part of them have not yet returned.

Mr. Postmaster Capen is making a great fuss just now. It is expected that he will remove the Post-office to Summer street again, to the great disgust of the heavy business men in State street and vicinity. Mr. Capen undoubtedly speculates in this and would seem to have selfish motives. The Summer street office is a wretchedly contrived little box, neither fit for the making up nor the convenient delivery of the mails. However, let them squabble until we get an honest administration.

The sister of Thomas Starr King, Miss Angela S. King, has been giving very successful popular readings in Charlestown, Watertown, Lynn, Salem and West Cambridge. Her efforts are much and justly applauded.

Dr. Hayes little craft is now ready for sea, a strong and servicable craft too. He will sail immediately. The success of attempts to find a few lost men or to find a passable way for more easy trade, or quicker intelligence, seems to me to contrast queerly with the limited pecuniary success of the missionary movements of which I spoke in the beginning of this letter.

A report of the fisheries of Gloucester makes the product of this branch of industry for the year 1859 to have been nearly one million and a half of dollars. This ancient town certainly stands before all others in this business.

DOCTOR.

From Lower Egypt.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
METROPOLIS CITY, Massac County, Ill.,
June 23, 1860.

Presuming you have no correspondent in this section of "Egypt," and realizing the importance of your having one here to inform your numerous readers of the magnitude and advantage of this section of the great State of Illinois, and to keep them posted in relation to the current events of the day, I have resolved myself into the aforesaid individual, and herewith transmit to you my first installment for the columns of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

This place, the county seat of Massac County, is situated on the Ohio River, forty miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, and is one of the most advantageous locations for a town on the lower Ohio. Half a mile above here is the site of Fort Massac, from which the county took its name, established in 1758 by the French, as a connecting link between their trading-posts, Forts Cohokia, Kaskaskia, Chartres on the Mississippi, Vincennes on the Wabash, and Du-Quesne on the upper Ohio, and named in honor of M. De Massac, a French noblman. In 1809, Aaron Burr, in his operations, visited this Fort frequently, and a nephew of his—Burr Brown—was one of the first settlers of this town, and lived here until his death, which occurred two years ago.

This Fort was also the site selected for the establishment of a National Armory, by the Commissioners who were sent out by Congress in 1849, for that purpose, and an effort is being now made by the citizens of this and adjoining counties, to secure an appropriation by Congress for the above-named purpose.

This county is also the seat of the famous "Massac War" that broke out in 1846, between the "Flatheads" and "Regulators," and which called out the militia of the State to quell. It will thus be seen, that historically, this point is rich in incident, and I presume if the history of this section, for the last hundred years, was written, it would constitute one of the most interesting chapters in the history of our country. But leaving history and passing to geography, I can proudly and truthfully say that "Lower Egypt" as it is called, has not its superior, if it has its equal in all the Mississippi Valley, in point of natural advantages. In the items of soil, minerals, timber, water, climate, facilities of transportation, &c., this country cannot be equalled by any portion of the West. While others may excel in some one particular, there is no such combination to be found as here. That, however, of which this country is the proudest is the facility for raising fruit. This is emphatically the great peach country of the West, if not of the world. There are fortunes yet to be made in this one crop alone.

I suppose items in relation to the growing crops are always welcome. The wheat crop this year is light in this county. Owing to the extremely dry weather through the spring months, the growth is small but the berry is excellent, and yields remarkably well. Latterly we have had copious showers and plenty of sunshine, and the corn crop is coming on luxuriantly. But that which pleases the most is the bountiful supply of fruit, especially peaches. The trees are already literally breaking under their growing burden. If the *attaches* of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office will visit Massac county this season they shall have all the peaches and cream they can dispose of.

In my next I may have something to say concerning the present all-absorbing subject—politics.

MASSAC.

ing struggle. This kind of [illegible] basis. The Republicans who voted for Dixon have no more notion of voting for Douglas or any other Democrat than the Angel Gabriel has of becoming a pimp of his Satanic majesty. Not a bit. They will all come forward to the support of the Republican nominees. The result will verify this assertion.

THE CROPS

are all right at this date. Never did they promise a better yield, and everything in Nature seems to combine to inspire the belief that the [illegible]. Wheat is very heavy on the ground, very uniform in its growth, and the weather is in all respects well calculated to bring it forward in the best shape to ensure plump kernels of the whitest and best quality. It is laughable to hear farmers complaining that their grain is *too heavy*. They always complain, but this complaint is the most absurd of all.

Corn and other spring grains are coming on well, very well. One thing is observable throughout the State—more ground has been sown than ever before, every available acre has been put under the plow, and the whole country presents one vast sea of waving grain. With an ordinary season the yield would be at least ten per cent. more than ever before.

THE FARM MORTGAGE QUESTION.

The recent decision of this mighty question so far as the interests of the State are concerned, has at last been reached, and the suspense of the people is over.

The decision, it is useless to deny, took the people at large with surprise. It was not expected that the question would be thus decided. Perhaps the wish was the father of the expectations, as a general thing, but even those who had no direct interest in the event of the decision believed the mortgage would be held void.

The effect of the decision can hardly be correctly foretold at this time. Some think it will drive twenty-five hundred families out of the State: but this is too wild. If the holders of the mortgages manifest a disposition to compromise at fair rates, but a few will leave; but if they demand full pay at the earliest period in their power, thousands undoubtedly will have to forsake cultivated and happy homes and seek new ones in the far west, with aching hearts, perhaps, but certainly, wiser heads.

In view of the fact that our Legislature has for two years past afforded every opportunity to the mortgagers to interpose defences to the mortgagees grounded in fraud and misrepresentation; that a concerted resistance may be made *a la mode anti rentism*, to the foreclosure of the mortgages, and the possession of the lands under Sheriff's sale, and many other obstacles which might be brought forward by desperate men, it is believed that the holders of these mortgages will have a hard struggle if they attempt to be too fast in the collection of their claim; and that, therefore, they will be induced under all the circumstances to compromise or settle at reasonable rates.

THE MORTGAGES GIVEN TO THE MILWAUKEE &c. COMPANY.

It is claimed that the decision in question does not dispose of the questions as to the validity of these mortgages; that the reasoning of the judge who delivered the opinion of the Court, tends directly to sustain the idea that they are void, and there is good reason for this claim.

It must be understood that the charter of this company is more strict as to the manner in which it shall sell its stock, than the other railroad charters in this State, and expressly prohibits the company from dealing directly or indirectly in real estate. The judge lays down the maxim that where a railroad charter contains these provisions that a mortgage given to the Company would be void. A case involving the validity of these mortgages is pending before the Supreme Court, and will be soon decided, and then we shall know. Yours,

COUNTRYMAN.

The Mendota Collegiate Institute.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]
DIXON, July 2d, 1860.

The "MENDOTA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE" is located at Mendota, Ill., as its name indicates, and is under the supervision of Rev. James S. Henderson, who is assisted by an able and active corps of teachers, male and female.—This institution has just closed its 18th session under very flattering and encouraging circumstances.

It was my privilege to attend upon a portion of the closing exercises. The examinations under charge of Mr. L. P. Paddock in ancient and modern languages were well sustained and highly creditable both to teacher and pupile, demonstrating most fully, that the system here pursued in imparting instruction in languages is not open to the objections we often hear urged against other institutions. The "stuffing" process is not resorted to, or depended upon to make their pupils "*appear* well" before the "Examining Committee."

Miss M. B. Keeling's female classes in Natural Science, so far as heard, also exhibited thought and careful and useful training. The prominent idea seems to be to make the scholar think for herself.

On Thursday evening, June 28th, occurred the exhibition services held in the Presbyterian Church, which at an early hour notwithstanding the rain, was filled with an appreciating audience. In these exercises it is sufficient to say that without exception, the young ladies and gentlemen distinguished themselves. The essays by the young ladies, and orations by the young men were original in the strictest sense of the term, and all well composed, and well read or delivered. It might be regarded as invidious to designate persons—nor is this needful where *all* did so well. The singing, and music upon the piano, under the conduct of the accomplished teacher of this department, Miss H. B. Stephens, was admirable.

To relieve the exercises somewhat the young men prepared a humorous burlesque upon the late Charleston Convention, which was conducted with infinite humor throughout, greatly to the delight of the audience. I verily believe if Mr. Yancey himself had been there and had heard Mr. S. M. Inglis in the midst of his *ranting, roaring "speech on the platform,"* he would have joined in the enthusiastic applause which followed. We had that memorable convention and Yancey reproduced to the life. But we close by pronouncing the Mendota Collegiate Institute a good school, and worthy the patronage of all the lovers of a sound, moral, religious education.

ONE OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINATION.

teresting exercises of the day, in which I was perfectly delighted; the problems solved, the singing, outlines in geography could not be excelled in any school, particularly the recitation of Miss Mary B. Birney, "The Boy and his Angel." In whatever Prof. Baldwin engages, his ambition, energy, and ardor, knows no failure.

At the close, the students were addressed by Rev. A. W. Paige of Plainfield, Rev. —— Bibbins of Oswego, and Rev. J. Buell of the Congregational Church, Aurora. In the evening [illegible] college or University within my knowledge.

HISTORY.—During the past year (the first) there have been 345 students.

Fall term, 177; winter term, 259; spring term, 181. Average attendance, 180. Gentlemen, 188. Ladies, 169.

Aurora has furnished 117. Twelve different States have been represented, and 83 different towns.

In Latin and Greek, 69; French and German, 17; higher mathematics, 182; commercial course, 23, of which 17 have received their diplomas; higher English, 154; drawing and painting, 22; musical, 56.

One has been requested to leave, three dismissed, and none expelled. Seven have professed conversion.

A strong religious influence seems to exist in the atmosphere of the Seminary. There cannot be an Institution found in the West of the age of one year, like Clark Seminary, that is growing with a like rapidity.

Any Institution where you can find as Christian, gentlemanly, and as thoroughly educated Faculty, acting together in perfect harmony and efficiency, with a valuable library and apparatus, and that existing in as beautiful a place as Aurora, will not fail in any State to attract students.

Moreover, wherever you can find the Female Department of any Institution conducted by a lady like Miss Washburn, the Preceptress, and such special attention paid to this important department, assisted by such accomplished ladies as Mrs. Querean and Kellog, and Misses Howard and Potter, it will not fail to rise.

We believe that Clark Seminary is bound to be one of the brightest stars in this our Western horizon.

It is now no mere experiment, but already holds a warm place in the hearts of the whole surrounding country. Long may it live to be the scene of many as pleasant, instructive, and interesting anniversaries.

Well may Aurora be proud of Clark Seminary.

H. F. TEWKSBURY.

The Lincolns of Old.

The farmers of Gloucester county, New Jersey, assembled in large numbers, in the village of Clarksboro', last week, to ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. They were addressed by S. J. Rea, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Bradshaw, of Woodbury. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the meeting continued to a late hour.

One of the points made by Mr. Rea, in his address was received with much applause. He declared that the family name of Lincoln was historical. So old was it, that it had given its name to one of the most ancient and most fertile counties of England. It existed before the days of William the Conqueror, and remains as the title of one of the proudest of English families until the present day. It is the distinguishing title of the eldest son of the Duke of Newcastle—one of the most princely of the old nobility.

In Lincolnshire those bold, rude Saxon foresters who resisted the grasping, grinding tyrannies of the feudal lords, who for the long centuries protected the yeomen and the vassals against the encroachments of a selfish gentry, and often laid their lust and brutality under just contributions, wore the Lincoln green as their distinctive peculiar color. This class of men constituted, for many years, the only bulwark for the protection of the old traditional popular rights of the free Saxon. The ardent attachment borne for their memory is attested in the ballad literature of the middle ages, and has been embodied and immortalized in Locksley, the friend and protector of Rachell, the Jewess, and ally of the Black Knight and Ivanhoe, against the gross bestiality and ungoverned passions of Brice Bois DeGilbert. This color was worn by many of the gallant yeomanry who rallied about the standard of the English blacksmith, when he rose in the dignity of freedom to check the insolence and encroachments of kingly power.

But beyond all this the name of Lincoln is enshrined in the glory of our revolutionary struggle, alike upon the bleak hills of New England, and among the mountains of Pennsylvania, and upon the plains of the South. Charleston was bravely defended by a Lincoln—to a Lincoln the sword of Cornwallis was surrendered at Yorktown—and by a Lincoln the hydra of rebellion was suppressed in Massachusetts. One of the immediate ancestors of our candidate fell a victim to the barbarous Indian warfare which marked our Ohio frontiers three-quarters of a century since. Indeed our standard-bearer must be unworthy of the classic recollections clustering round his name, be recreant to the memory of his fathers, and his blood thinned by base admixtures, if he have not the high courage and heroic energy necessary to put down and crush out all attempts at secession and disunion, come from what quarter they may.—*Phila. North American.*

Mr. Fowler's Sureties.

Judge Betts has granted an injunction restraining the United States Marshal from levying upon the property of Messrs. Law and Conover, sureties to the late postmaster. The serious charges against the post office department, of a concealment of facts within the knowledge of the department in relation to the deficiencies, entitles the sureties, in the opinion of the judge, to sufficient delay to admit the investigation of these charges. The strong ground taken is, that Fowler was a defaulter when the bond was executed, and that the department knew it. Two issues will be tried by order of the judge; one upon the facts, before a jury, and the other upon law as to the concealment of facts by government, if such concealment is proven.

It is premature to anticipate the judgment of the courts. If the charge is sustained, the department is disgraced, the money lost, and the bondsmen free. In any case, the sureties will probably escape, and the cost of their prosecution have to be added to the deficiency which has given Fowler unenviable rank with Price and Swartwout.—*N. Y. Herald.*

issue of universal suffrage, offered him in his palace a legitimate crown. How did he answer. He declared for divine right against popular right; he also declared that he would not accept any crown that was not decreed to him by the princes. The Prussian squireens applauded this anti-democratic resolution, and history recorded the form in which they expressed their assent: 'We do not desire,' they said, 'a crown on which democracy has thrown its spittle.'"

[From the London Times, June 18.]

This pamphlet is the turning of the first sod; it is the opening of the first parallel; it is the first spadeful of earth out of the sap. "If you are thus always in a flutter about the designs of France; if you will insist that we are fixed upon the design of the frontier of the Rhine, you will provoke, and even actually compel us, to take that frontier." Austria has heard this before, and so has Piedmont. Belgium has also heard it, and it has been tried even upon England. It is the old common form. A little ordinary sagacity would enable any one to mark out the future states of the proceeding even down to the Grand Cross bestowed on the Minister by whom the affair will be hermetically sealed. We can see it all as easily as Professor Owen can draw a sea serpent from a cast scale or a dropped fang. It will progress somewhat in this wise: At a convenient period we shall hear that Napoleon III. is distressed at the oppression which the conscription exercises upon the industry of his country. He will awake to the conviction that an army of 700,000 men is an anachronism in the nineteenth century. He will by that time have looked carefully at England, and will have found that she has for many years continued to hold her rank as a first-class power with a fraction of this force. And why has she done so? his meditating majesty will ask. Simply "because she has no frontiers," his suddenly enlightened majesty will answer. The next natural step in the imperial cogitations will be; And why should not France be in this respect like England? Why should France have any frontiers? She has even now almost arrived at that beatitude. On the west and north-west she has the sea. On the south and south-east—thanks to recent acquisitions—she has great mountain ranges. On the north she has the neutralized kingdom of Belgium. On the east she has Switzerland, also neutralized. But, alas! between Strasbourg and Belgium there is an unprotected line—a break in the frontier wall through which all the armies of Europe may at any time pour, and which requires half a million of men to keep France secure from invasion. Almost within sight of Baden Baden the peaks of the Vosges mountains may be be counted. They are all French by natural position, but some of them are Bavarian by unjust treaties, and these are as dangerous to France as were the slopes of the Alps to Savoy. Then Prussia comes in, presenting a flat frontier and first-class fortresses. How can France be at peace while her frontier lie thus open? Behind this unprotected flat line of territory lies a broad river, which is a natural boundary of itself. If France could push forward thus far she would be secure. She would then have nothing to fear, and leave the world at peace.

Is Prussia willing to play Piedmont, if France is ready to fight a campaign in Germany like that she fought in Lombardy, taking a modest compensation to herself and throwing a large booty to her accomplice?

Archbishop Hughes.

The New York *Independent*, commenting on the Archbishop's refusing to obey the law, obligatory on all clergymen, in relation to marriage certificates for public record, says:

In one word, it amounts to this, that because the Roman Church has seen fit to make marriage a sacrament, therefore the State has nothing to do with it, and the Church has exclusive jurisdiction in the premises. The absurdity and affrontery of the claim are too evident to need argument. No man needs to be told, that marriage is a civil as well as religious relation, that the most vital interest of society are involved in it, that upon its certification the courts make their most important decisions to proceed, and therefore while each religious sect may solemnize the rite by such ceremonies as it may please, no sect has, or can have, such jurisdiction as to withhold the fact, or disobey reasonable requirements necessary to give it legal proof. Bishop Hughes, therefore, places himself in conflict, not only with the State, and the general well-being, but equally with the welfare of his own people; and parties to marriages solemnized by himself would, if they understood their rights and interests, be the first to complain of his foolish and offensive assumption of power. The principles avowed in the Archbishop's letter, if soberly examined, involve the most daring assault, ever made by the Papacy, upon our institutions; they go to the extent of asserting not only the independence of the Church, but in all joint concerns the subjugation of the State! It reveals the fact that Roman Hierarchy is the same thing in America that it is in Sardinia; and that the Archbishop of New York is emulous of rivaling the insubordination of his brother Archbishop of Florence; the supporter of absolutism in Italy is the assistant of Republicanism in New York!

From the Louisville Journal.

☞ John Par has been preaching Republicanism in one of the counties of North Carolina. If he isn't careful, he'll get into hot water and be Par-boiled.

☞ The editor of the New York *News* says that he can't express his feelings. We congratulate his readers.

☞ An exchange thinks we had better not get after Mrs. Swisshelm. We are aware that it would be a *wild goose chase.*

☞ It seems a rather curious paradox that the Douglas and Breckinridge factions are both *extreme* ones and both *mean* ones.

☞ A Republican organ says that in the contest between Lincoln and Douglas, the former "pierced his opponent with a keen rapier at every point." We have heard that Lincoln was "cunning of *fence*."

☞ In Virginia, the Breckinridge men are very anxious that there should be only one Democratic Electoral ticket. They earnestly implore the friends of Douglas not to throw obstacles in the way, but to stand up and be sacrificed with cheerfulness.

"'Will you walk into my parlor?' said the spider to the fly," &c.

[illegible] ry Illinois, and as the Republicans of Galena do not feel willing to take him up, invites the Republicans or any of them to accept the wager.—*Dubuque Herald.*

MR. EDITOR: Observing the notice in your paper yesterday morning, a party waited upon Mr. Schissler, authorized to take up the said bet of $2,500. Mr. Schissler informed us that the proposition in the Dubuque *Herald* was published without his knowledge or consent, and that he did not wish to take any such bet.—This —*Galena Advertiser.*

The News from Europe.

The latest intelligence from Europe is of deep significance. It shows that the Italian movement is progressing not only satisfactorily but rapidly. The Neapolitan troops have been recalled to Naples, because they could not be relied upon. Lanza and their other commanders have been sent to the famous, or, rather infamous State prison at Ischia, where so many political victims have expiated their crimes against the government in chains and torture. Garibaldi is organizing a levy *en masse* of the Sicilians, for a dash at Naples itself, leaving Messina to be dealt with hereafter. The terrified King looks in vain to England, France and Austria for assistance. England is, in fact, openly aiding and abbetting the patriots, so far as she can do so without declaring war in their behalf. The two steamers, laden with volunteers and muskets, captured by the Neapolitan frigate, had Sardinian passports *for Malta*, a British possession. Strange that they should be going there! Nevertheless, on this fact the Sardinian and British Ministers have demanded the restitution of them; and the captains have added to this demand a claim for an indemnity of 20,000 ducats, which it is to be hoped, Francis II will be made to pay, if he be not driven from his throne before he has time to write an order on his treasury for the amount. His envoy to London and Paris has fared but poorly on his errand. In short, the days of the Bourbons in Italy are numbered. The misrule of that infatuated and incapable family is about to meet with its merited termination. Expelled from France, Parma, and Naples, there will remain only Spain to undergo the process of purification; and then the family will be one more added to the list of extinct dynasties to be consigned to the tomb of all the Capulets; or buried with Cheops under the great pyramid.

Garibaldi appears to entertain some doubts as to the courage and earnestness of the Neapolitans. There are thousands of privileged beggars and idle vagabonds in the capital, who are known by the name Lazzaroni, whose business is to loll in the shade and live upon charity and thieving. Their number has been estimated at about twenty thousand in the city of Naples alone, and as they are parties who will suffer more than any other by the establishment of a firm and enlightened government, they will be ripe for any treachery or bloody work the tyrant may find for them. The threat of arming the Lazzaroni has been found sufficient before now to keep in awe. These wretches are the *sans culottes* and demons of every *emeutes* in the south of Italy, and the atrocities they have committed will bear comparison with those of the first French revolution. The purgation of these gentry from the land will be little less service than the expulsion of the Bourbon. A few weeks more will solve the Italian question, and settle it, we hope to the satisfaction of the friends of liberty.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Maine Politics.

The manner in which the campaign has been opened on both sides in Maine, and the circumstances under which the battle is to be fought, furnish evidence of a lively contest. With the exception of Vermont, where the Republican party does not have opposition enough to make any kind of a victory interesting to outsiders, the voice of Maine on the second Monday in September will be regarded as the first indication of the Presidential struggle in November. Of course, the Republicans will carry the State, high and dry. Hamlin's majority of 18,000 in 1856, Morrill's nearly 9,000 in 1858, and nearly 12,000 last year, leave no possible doubt of that result. Mr. Washburne can go into the Gubernatorial chair on a majority of 15,000 votes, even if the campaign is left to take care of itself—which it will not be, by a great deal.

But the State is so unfairly apportioned among the Congressional Districts, that the Republicans may have a fair total majority, and yet stand a chance of losing three Representatives in Congress. Thus, in 1858, Gov. Morrill was elected by 8,942 majority; but Mr. Somes, in the first district, prevailed by 455 votes, Mr. French, in the third, by only 63, and Mr. Foster, in the sixth, by 498 votes. There was, indeed, much talk of contesting the seats of the latter gentlemen, but it faded away prematurely. This year, however, a determined effort will be made to carry these districts against the Republicans, and on that basis to raise a tremendous hue and cry about Republican reaction, and all that sort of thing.

The Telegraph vs the Facts.

[From the Manchester, N. H., Democrat.]

From all that we can learn, the Douglas demonstration at Concord on Wednesday evening was as complete a failure as the one in Manchester. There was no enthusiasm, no confidence, and almost an entire absence of the leading men of the party. Yet both these meetings are announced by telegraph as "tremendous demonstrations!" We do not know the fellow whom the Democracy employ to act as news agent for the Associated Press in this city, but we do know the chap well at Concord—John M. Hill, and a more unscrupulous demagogue cannot be found in the whole party. False and grossly exaggerated reports sent broadcast over the country are Douglas tricks which significantly show the weakness of their cause

New Paper in Cincinnati.

We have heard from various sources that a new paper is to be started in Cincinnati, to advocate the election of Breckenridge and Lane. Wm. D. Morgan, of Newark, it is said, is to assume the editorial control. Mr. Morgan is the ablest Democratic editor in the State, and will give the *Enquirer* a hard chase.

☞ Can't the Democracy, when they fire political salutes, hit upon some ingenious expedient to let us know whether they are shooting Douglas guns or Breckenridge guns? We shall certainly be very much obliged to them if they can and will.

Garters. Garters. Garters.
In Pink, in Blue, in White, in Red.
Garters. Garters. Garters.
All Sorts and Sizes, All Patterns and Prices.
AT PARK'S, 124 LAKE STREET

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
[illegible]
OFFER
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Self-Sealing Fruit Cans,
PRESERVE JARS,
JELLY TUMBLERS,

GO TO
JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 LAKE ST.,
FOR
HALL'S BALSAM,
CHRISTIE'S
AGUE BALSAM,
SCOVILL'S
BLOOD AND LIVER
SYRUP,
AYER'S
CHERRY PICTORAL,
AYER'S
SARSAPARELLA,
HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,
AND ALL
POPULAR FAMILY
MEDICINES.
ALSO FOR
PURE SPARKLING
AND
STILL CATAWBA WINES,
GO TO
124 LAKE STREET.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
—AT—
121 LAKE STREET.
The subscribers would inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have a very large and superb stock of
BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
Doeskins and Vestings,
Of the latest styles, which they will make up in the most approved manner, and warrant to give satisfaction.
We have, also, a superior lot of
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Of the very best and latest styles. Also,
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
Of every description, all of which we will offer to the public cheap, and solicit a share of their patronage. Call and examine at
SMITH & PRINDLE'S,
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HAIR NETTS,
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TRAVELING BASKETS,
Hosiery of all Kinds,
Knitting Cotton and Cotton Warp, Chenile Canvass, &c. Serpentine Braids and Crochet, and Small Wares,
AT SUTTON & BARKETT'S,
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41..............LASALLE STREET..............41
my14-c272-2m Opp. Hoffmann & Gelpcke's Bank.

FRESH SHAD,

Halibut, Haddock, Codfish,
EELS, SMELTS, &c. L. B. PLATT & CO.,
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In the city, embracing everything in the pyrotechnic art, at
PEUGEOT'S
GREAT VARIETY STORE,
KINGSBURY BLOCK,
No. 111 Randolph Street.
☞ Sole Agency of the BLACK ROCK FIRE WORKS [illegible] when required

177 - RANDOLPH ST. - 177
THIRD STORE EAST OF BRIGGS HOUSE.
NEW GOODS AT REDUCED RATES.
I have now on hand and to arrive, a large and varied stock of Crockery, China and Glassware, Parian, Marble and Terra Cotta Vases,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY,
with a general assortment of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Also, Oil Paintings, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, which I will sell at greatly reduced prices, and to which I would invite the attention of Merchants, Housekeepers and others. JOHN RANKIN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer,
my16-ly No. 177 Randolph street.

FOR IRONING DAY
THIS WARM WEATHER
Van Schaack
Will be sure to please Housekeepers from his great variety of Stoves, Furnaces, and Heaters.
CHARCOAL FURNACES of Fire Clay and Cast Iron.
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 and 6 Irons,
FLAT IRON STOVES, for 4 Irons and a Boiler Hole.
LAUNDRY STOVES, for 17 Irons,
TAILOR'S HEATERS, for 3 and 6 Irons.
Westlake's Patent Stove Furnaces,
Cheap, Convenient, Valuable.
Bakes, Broils, Roasts and Heats Flat Irons perfectly.
☞ General Dealers in Housekeeping Articles. ☜
17..................STATE STREET..................17
ja8c546 2m

225 - LAKE STREET. - 225
Corner Franklin.
"HOTSPUR,"
Large Oven Air Tight
Cooking Stove!
For Wood or Coal, and adapted to country or city use. The best, surpassing all other cooking inventions in its simplicity, operation and practical economy. Just received by
THOMAS GEORGE,
225 Lake Street, Corner of Franklin.
WINSHIP'S
Self-Ventilating Refrigerator,
ICE BOXES, WATER COOLERS,
MASSER'S 5 MINUTE CREAM FREEZER,
Pumps, Garden Engines, Rubber Hose, Weather Strips, Wooden and Willow Ware generally.
Plain and Tin Ware at Wholesale and Retail.
JAPANNED WARE:
Tea and Grocers' Canisters, Lamps, Toilet Sets, Chamber Pails, &c.; old ware re-japanned.
Sitting, Plunge, and Shower Baths!
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.
KITCHEN UTENSILS:
Stoves, Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Ventilators and Registers, Tin and Sheet Iron Work. Plumbing and Japaning done promptly. Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, &c., at retail.
Thomas George,
225 LAKE-ST. - - COR. FRANKLIN.
my1c226-3m

RICININE AND CASTORINE.
These beautiful preparations are becoming deservedly popular as
Tonics and Dressings for the Hair,
Put up in bottles at 50 cents each by
GALE BROTHERS, Pharmaceutists,
And dealers in Imported and Domestic Perfumery, Fountains, &c., 202 Randolph street.

ICE PITCHERS,
Water Coolers,
FRUIT JARS,
AND JELLY CANS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
At the City Crockery Store of
BOWEN BROTHERS,
NO. 72........LAKE STREET........NO. 72
my11

DOUGLAS DOCUMENTS.
SHEAHAN'S LIFE OF DOUGLAS,
Price, $1.00.
CAMPAIGN LIFE OF DOUGLAS,
Price, 25c.
Douglas' Song Books,
Douglas Letter Paper with Medalion Likeness.
Douglas Envelopes with Medalion Likeness.
Portraits of Stephen A. Douglas.
ALL SIZES AND PRICES.
For Sale Wholesale and Retail
By W. B. KEEN, Bookseller,
148 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

Special Notices.

Brandreth's Pills vs. Sarsaparilla. [illegible]

P. P. P.

Park's Prickly Plasters.

[illegible] BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, New York. [illegible]

Every Summer the demand for [illegible]

Beware of the volcanic dyes [illegible]

THIS MATCHLESS DYE [illegible] JOHN D. PARK, 196 Lake street.

Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—[illegible] L. L. DUTCHER & SON, St. Albans, Vt., Proprietors.

Health and Pure Blood are In-separable.—[illegible]

Meyers' Miraculous Vermin Destroyer. [illegible]

Bourbon Whisky Bitters.—[illegible] W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

Those who are Curious to [illegible]

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, 80 – Dearborn Street. – 80 [illegible]

HENRY A. KAUFFMAN, DETECTIVE POLICE AGENCY, And County Constable. [illegible] CHICAGO, ILL.

S. K. DOW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office No. 1, Methodist Block, [illegible]

MELVILLE W. FULLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, No. 1 Methodist Block, [illegible]

STARK & ISHAM, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Room 4–5 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. [illegible]

STILES & DEAN, COUNSELLORS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN CHANCERY, [illegible]

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass [illegible]

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 130 CLARK STREET, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

SPIES & BURT, COUNSELLORS AT LAW, No. 75 Chestnut, North Side, [illegible]

Money and Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL Estate in Chicago [illegible] HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, Bankers, Chicago, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN in sums of [illegible] GEO. W. NEWCOMB, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY, or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS in this State. CHAMBERS, LEE & Co., [illegible]

MONEY LOANED ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES, AT THE Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co., NO. 63 CLARK STREET. [illegible]

EXCHANGE ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, And all other Countries in Europe. [illegible] CLEGHORN, LOCKIE & CO., [illegible]

FOR MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE SECURITIES APPLY TO ERNST PRUSSING, DEALER IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE, MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER. Agent for the British Commercial Life Ins. Co., and Notary Public. [illegible]

AIKEN & NORTON, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake streets, Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE On New York. [illegible]

Co-Partnership Notices.

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1860.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Trains Depart.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.	
7.30 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.	
6.40 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
7.35 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION.	
9.45 A. M.	6.00 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
DIXON AIR LINE.	
9.45 A. M.	5.30 A. M.
9.40 P. M.	5.00 P. M.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.	
9.15 A. M.	5.55 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	6.00 P. M.
4.15 P. M. Mendota Accommodation	
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.	
6.35 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
6.35 P. M.	9.00 P. M.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.	
9.15 A. M.	5.50 A. M.
9.15 P. M.	8.00 P. M.
5.30 P. M. Joliet Accommodation.	
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.	
9.00 A. M.	6.10 A. M.
9.00 P. M.	7.20 P. M.
4.00 P. M. Wilmington Accommodation.	
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.	
9.45 A. M.	5.15 A. M.
9.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
8.00 P. M. Janesville Acc.	12.55 M.
MILWAUKEE.	
9.45 A. M.	1.55 P. M.
9.00 P. M.	6.45 P. M.
5.25 P. M. Waukegan Accommodation.	

Officers of the above roads will please advise us when changes in this table are necessary.

A PICTURE OF ROME.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

I have been now many weeks in this sad old city—sad, somber it must always be—with its moldering ruins—its wide surrounding Campagna—and its park-eyed, poetic looking people, whom even dirt and rags cannot make vulgar or common place. I went to the top of the Capitol the other morning. It was a clear, lovely day, and as we stood in the little stone balcony of the crowning tower, the *custode* counted out to us the seven hills of Rome—now scarcely to be distinguished, covered with buildings. We saw how the old city had been cradled on all sides, like some gigantic infant, in a circle of surrounding mountains, which, rising now in snowy, silvery clearness, seemed to cut the blue horizon all around.

In the spring of the year, the snow upon these mountains gives them, through the purple vail of Italian air, all the picturesque and dreamy grace of Alpine peaks. Their outlines are, many of them, peculiarly bold and graceful; and one looks on them with interest because they are features of the landscape that could not have changed. Such as they are to us this morning, such they looked to Cicero and Virgil and to Cæsar—to thousands of eyes now shut forever.

One thing strikes one in a panorama of Rome—the deficiency in *trees*. As one stands on the top of the capitol, nothing like *foliage* strikes the eye in that great circle of country, bounded by mountains and centered by Rome. No groves—no forests—no tufts of trees—oak, ash, poplar, and consequent variations of undulating outline. There are but two trees which make much impression on one's eyes in the picture; and these are the cypress and stone pine, and both have forms of such stony definiteness of outline, that I call them *architectural* trees. They look as if they too might have been carved out of stone, like the pyramids, obelisks, and domes among which they rise, black and still, with no sway of leaf or spray, with no flutter or wave of bough, quiet and lifeless, as if they belonged to that enchanted city one reads of in romance, where everything was suddenly turned to stone.

To me the sense of an oppressive deadness, a heavy lifeless stillness, seems to be the general spirit of this landscape—as if some awful doom, some spell of sinister enchantment, made the air preternaturally heavy, as one sometimes feels it before a thunder storm. From the Capitol one looks down at the broken columns of the Forum far below at one's feet, and the endless train of workmen digging all day among the ruins, and wheeling their barrows in a slow line toward the Coliseum, seems a sort of spectral procession—so lifelessly they work, so slowly they move, their ragged old cloaks still thrown over their shoulder in ghostly suggestion of the old Roman toga. Ruins of men—shadows of Romans—dark-eyed, hollow-cheeked, picking aimlessly at the grave of old Rome, powerless and unreflecting—five cents a day their wages, and their work according. There they pick feebly over spots where the old hard-handed plebeians of Rome made good their cause in many a hard election, bringing in their tribunes of the people in the face of all that patrician rank and power could do. Surely these are ghosts of Romans in a ghostly forum.

The coloring that invests the whole landscape of Rome is of that wondrous brightness, that golden richness of tone, which almost reconciles one to the want of freshness and green, and of that vivacious motion

of lies. Now he bids fair to be the standard of truth; and in this faith I quietly enjoy my Forum by the light of a small abridgement of Goldsmith's Rome, helped on by Macaulay's Lays, which, like everything he ever wrote, give more graphic and better historic ideas in a glowing phrase than whole volumes of tedious details of the most creeping antiquarian.—*N. Y. Independent.*

LIFE'S PICTURES.

The Heir of Linn.

There is as beautiful a Scotch ballad by this title, as I ever saw in my life; it made a very strong impression upon me; but, as the ballad is not to be found, I will endeavor to tell the story in plain prose.

The Laird of Linn, in Galway, was one of the richest landed propriators in Scotland. Besides the lands and dwellings, he had flocks and herds, and a good stock of gold. Moreover, he was a man of frugal and parsimonious disposition, so that the men of Galway avoided his company, and the whole town cried shame on him. Nevertheless, his riches grew and increased to a mighty sum, and there was no telling what heaps of treasure he had snugly concealed.

The Laird of Linn did not marry till late in life, and his wife died within a year after his marriage. She left him one child, a son, who was the joy and plague of his existence. Though naturally of a noble and generous temper, he was wild, reckless and extravagant. Seeing and hearing his father ridiculed every day, for his miserly temper and habits, he resolved at all events not to be like him, and spent all he could lay his hands on, among low, dissolute companions, in riotous living—so true it is that one extreme often produces another. It was in vain that his father remonstrated with him; he only grew worse as he grew older.

At last, the Laird of Linn lay on his death-bed. He had out-lived all his near relations, and he had no friends, so that he was obliged to leave all his substance to his son, and, beside, next to his gold, he loved his prodigal heir. Previous to his death, he called the heir of Linn to his bedside, and thus spoke:

"My son, when my lips are cold in death, and my tongue silent in the grave, I know how it will be with you. You will spend all the substance of your ancestors, and all the gold I got together, in dissipation and extravagance. Nevertheless, I do not wish my son to live a beggar. Therefore give heed to my only dying command, and if you disregard it, may a father's dying curse cling to you. The upper chamber of my house in Kippletringan is now locked up, and I have thrown the key into the sea. When you have lost both gold and lands, when you have not a friend who will lend you a baubee, and when you are actually suffering for a crust to appease your hunger, break the door open, and you will find a certain relief; but, if you open the door before that time, I say again, may a father's curse cling to you."

With these words, the old man fell back and expired.

The heir of Linn did not grieve long for his parent. He soon after threw upon his house to all comers. His forests fell beneath the axe. His chimneys were always smoking; a hundred men sat daily at his board, and he bought horses and hounds, and lent money without counting it, to his dissolute companions. He jested, and drank, and gambled, as if he could not get rid of his substance in all these ways; he took no care of his affairs, but gave up the guidance of them to a bailiff, or steward, named John of Scales, who was a knave, and a notorious usurer. John cheated his master in a variety of ways, and put more than half his rent in his own pocket.

At last, what the heir of Linn's father had foreseen came to pass. His money was all gone, and he had no means of keeping up his excesses, except by selling his lands; but no one was rich enough to buy them, except John of Scales, and every one knew how he came by his money. The young Laird was desperately in want of cash to pay his gaming debts, and was, moreover heated with wine, when the unjust steward offered to buy his estate. It was a hard case, but, after much discussion, he agreed upon the bargain.

"Give me your gold, good John of Scales, and my lands shall be yours forever," said the heir of Linn.

Then John counted down the good, clean gold, and a hard bargain his master had of it. For every pound that John agreed, the land was worth three.

The last money went like the first, and the heir of Linn was a beggar. He first went to the house that had once been his own, but now belonged to John of Scales, to seek some relief. He looked into the window of the great banqueting hall, but there was no feasting going on in it. The fire was out, and the dinner table taken away, and all was desolate and dismal. "Here's sorry cheer," says the heir of Linn.

John would not give him a penny, but told him to go to the friends he had spent so much money upon foolishly. He did so, but it did no good. Some pretended not to know him, and no one would lend him a farthing, or even offer him a dinner, so he wandered about forlorn and hungry for two days; for work he could not, and to beg he was ashamed. At last, in his extreme misery, he bethought himself of his father's dying words: "I have not sold the house in Kippletringan yet," said [illegible]

your father's estate, you shall have it back again."

"Perhaps I will find friends who will lend me the sum—therefore give a promise under your hand and seal, and I will see what can be done."

John of Scales knew that but few people of the country had so much money, even if it were a common thing to lend money to a beggar, and he had just seen what reliance was to be placed upon friends in such a case. He had not the least idea that the heir of Linn would ever be the owner of the hundredth part of that sum. He therefore called for pen, ink, and paper, and sat down before the company and wrote the promise, and right scoffingly gave it to his former master.

Then the heir of Linn strode to the window and opened it, and took a bugle from a tattergebertine, and blew it till the joists and rafters shook with the din. Presently a fair troop of servants rode up, well armed and mounted, leading a mule with them, laden with treasure. They dismounted and brought the bags of gold into the hall.

"My father's lands are my own again," cried the heir of Linn joyously, and before the company had recovered from their astonishment, he had counted down to John of Scales just the sum he had agreed to take. Then turning to his servants, he said:

"Scourge me this viper out of the house of Linn with dog whips." And it was immediately done.

The company crowded around him to congratulate him on receiving his patrimony, and excusing their own neglect and ingratitude. But he said to them:

"Caitiffs, slaves, dogs, begone! Pollute the floor of my house no longer! If you enter my grounds again, I will have my servants loose the hounds upon you!"

To Master Lackland he said: "Come to my arms, come to my heart, my brother! Live in my home, and share with the heir of Linn in all things." And the heir of Linn became another man, and an ornament to his country, and a blessing to his tenants.

Banking and Exchange.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO. [illegible] CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS, [illegible] Bankers and Exchange Dealers. [illegible]

MARSHALL COUNTY BANK, LACON, ILLINOIS. C. D. CHASE, Cashier. [illegible]

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO .... ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET. Banking Department [illegible] SAVINGS DEPARTMENT. [illegible] COLLECTION DEPARTMENT. [illegible] DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT. [illegible] STOCK DEPARTMENT. [illegible] FOREIGN DEPARTMENT. [illegible] HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. [illegible] FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, [illegible]

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT [illegible]

Insurance.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. [illegible] Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago. [illegible]

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Capital and Surplus .... $359,746.70. [illegible] Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. [illegible]

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, OF HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 .... Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100.02 Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. [illegible] ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860. [illegible] HUBBARD & HUNT, [illegible]

FIRE, MARINE, AND LIFE INSURANCE. Miller & Willmarth, AGENTS FOR THE MANHATTAN LIFE, of New York. HOME, " " PHENIX, " " WASHINGTON, " " LORILLARD, " " CITIZENS, " " PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON, Providence, R. I. CONWAY, of Conway, Mass. HAMPDEN, of Springfield, Mass. Aggregate Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000. Office, No. 150 South Water Street, [illegible]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, January 1st, 1860. [illegible] Total Liabilities ... $40,701 53 [illegible] HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, [illegible]

THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. [illegible] JOSEPH B. COLLINS, President. [illegible]

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, [illegible]

TRUSTEES SALE.—Default having been made [illegible]

ESTATE OF GEO. W. DOLE. [illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, [illegible]

Wholesale Houses

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 ... Lake Street ... 18 [illegible]

SPRING TRADE.—1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET, [illegible]

REMOVAL!—REMOVAL!! PEARSON & DANA, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 49 .... Lake Street .... No. 49 (UP STAIRS.) [illegible]

1860.—H. W. HUNT & CO.—1860 MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF Ready Made Clothing, And Dealers in GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, [illegible] Goods at the Lowest Market Rates. NOS. 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (UP-STAIRS.)

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible] SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. [illegible]

C. M. HENDERSON & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Boots and Shoes, NO. 32 .... LAKE STREET .... NO. 32 CHICAGO, ILL. [illegible] Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, [illegible]

G. C. COOK & CO., [illegible] WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE.

Wholesale Houses.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS. Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. [illegible] ADDISON GRAVES, 78 .... Lake Street 78

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, [illegible] No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Transportation.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. And Western Express Co. 1860. To Shippers of Freight to and from the West! [illegible] THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO. [illegible] Buffalo, Chicago, Milwaukee & Racine, [illegible] MOHAWK, FREE STATE, TONAWANDA, PLYMOUTH, MAY FLOWER, NEPTUNE, MINERAL, DACOTAH, GALENA, MONDOTA, CUYAHOGA, CHICAGO, WENONA, MT. VERNON, [illegible] CONCORD, OMAR PASHA, DUNKIRK, SAGINAW, [illegible] AHANES, EUPHRATES, OHONOTON, EQUATOR, ECLIPSE, SUNNYSIDE, [illegible] MARY STEWART, ILLINOIS, [illegible] COMET, HOCKET, [illegible] 150 Boats of the Largest Class, [illegible] The Western Express, [illegible] J. W. TUTTLE, Agent, FOOT OF STATE ST., CHICAGO.

OLD OSWEGO LINE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 1860. Established in 1832. [illegible]

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STEAM ON CANAL. [illegible] GIBSON & CHASE, Agents, CENTRAL DOCK. [illegible]

THE NORTHERN TRANSPOR-

Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or Debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable Remedy; and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.

Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.

W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 25 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

R. H. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Obewa dt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. mh14b-68 6m

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Congress Water.—Much spurious mineral water has been imposed on the public as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; which many persons suppose to be the real title of the Congress Water, although it is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions, we have ALL our Corks Branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. W.
WATER.

Any one not having those words and letters on the Corks, are counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at Congress Spring, Saratoga, New York, or at our Southern Depot of Congress Water in New York city.

CLARKE & WHITE, Proprietors Congress Springs.

Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake, Tremont House; Gale Bros. J. D. Reed & Co.; Penton, Robinson & Smith; F. A. Bryan, Esq.; W. F. Tucker & Co., of Chicago, Illinois, are supplied with the genuine Congress Water direct from our house; and we would recommend them favorably to persons in Chicago, or vicinity, who desire to purchase GENUINE Congress Water. CLARKE & WHITE.

my1c271 4m

"BOKER'S BITTERS."

For more than thirty years, have stood unequaled and unrivaled—NOTWITHSTANDING NUMEROUS IMITATIONS AND COUNTERFEITS—for their tonic and truly valuable medicinal properties in all cases of complaints connected with the Stomach or the Nervous System, as well as for their general usefulness as a most agreeable stimulant in their various pleasant appliances. In accordance with the testimonials of medical Faculties in Europe, they have also here been pronounced and acknowledged, by all who tried them, to be "THE BEST BITTERS EVER INTRODUCED," and it is confident felt that they will maintain their reputation on their own unsurpassed merits.

For sale by most of the prominent Grocers and Druggists, and, with a liberal discount to the trade, by the Agent,

L. FUNKE, JR., No. 9? Front street, New York.

my11-c311-3m

Medicines, &c.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guaranties of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 10, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite grey, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the grey or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect.

The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statement. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair which was becoming grey, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure or profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no

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ap18 ly c956 EMERY COBB, Telegraph Office.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE of COPARTNERSHIP.

—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of "Turpin, Lake & Co.," for transacting a general commission business. Office No. 182½ South Water street, Chicago. V. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

Chicago, July 5, 1860. jy5c695-3t

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between William Woods and Charles H. Barnes, under the style of "Woods & Barnes," is this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. H. Barnes will settle the accounts and business of the late firm.

Notice!

Each partner will continue the Produce and Commission business, on his own account, at the old stand, No. 111 Kinzie street. WILLIAM WOODS. CHAS. H. BARNES.

Chicago, July 5, 1860. jy5-1wx

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, trading in the name of Finley & Turpin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in liquidation. The business will be continued by James W. Finley. JAMES W. FINLEY, V. A. TURPIN.

Chicago, July 2d, 1860. jy3c685-3t

THE CO PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of HEYWORTH, BRIERLY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. O. Heyworth will sign the firm name in settlement. J. O. HEYWORTH, J. F. BRIERLY.

Chicago, June 26, 1860.—je28,1mx

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EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood, the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago Ill. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmic and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any Specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which were of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union and given him a reputation as an eminent and skillful operator never before attained by any Specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required. mh7-lydaw

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dark-eyed, hollow-cheeked, picking aimlessly at the grave of old Rome, powerless and unreflecting—five cents a day their wages, and their work according. There they pick feebly over spots where the old hard-handed plebeians of Rome made good their cause in many a hard election, bringing in their tribunes of the people in the face of all that patrician rank and power could do. Surely these are ghosts of Romans in a ghostly forum.

The coloring that invests the whole landscape of Rome is of that wondrous brightness, that golden richness of tone, which almost reconciles one to the want of freshness and green, and of that vivacious motion which pervades an English or American landscape.

The peculiar orange-colored lichen which clings to buildings here gives a golden tone to every roof, and the air shimmers at every hour of the day with fluttering prismatic lights and warm shadows. Even the black obelisk of the cypress and the umbrella-shaped stone pine have their opalescent changings of purple, lilac, and gold as a morning or evening floods them with light. One does not wonder that artists fall in love with old Rome—the mistress of enchantments—and that they say to her, in dirt, in rags, in filth, in ignominy, "Thou art my mistress. I would not change thee for the cleanliest and sweetest good housewife in the world." One only wants to drop humanity out of their calculation, to live merely in the artistic and picturesque, to feel thus themselves. One feels the enchantment working—the weird old sybil tells upon you.

But let us come down from our airy perch on the Capitol, and descend bodily into the Forum below. Fifteen feet below the level of modern Rome it lies—a wreck of columns and temples—the pavement of the old Sacred Way going through it, under the triumphal arch of Septimus Severus. Here one may see the old foundations laid in the time of republican Rome, some three thousand years ago. In a sunny spring day, when the wind above is blowing the dust in your eyes, as I am sorry to say March winds always do whether in Rome or Andover, it is quite a sheltered place to walk in this crumbling old Forum. You are admitted through a rude door at the side, kept by a janitor, who expects two pauls for his pains, and then it is all before you. You can scramble about among the old ruins, finding here a shattered bit of inscription, there an overturned capital of a Corinthian column — picking up here and there bits of porphyry, serpentine, oriental granite, rosso antico, and African marble. Birds chitter and sing and dive and soar among the tops of the old pillars. You climb up old stairways leading to nothing, and find your way under vaulted arches, where the damp walls are green and waving with tremulous maiden-hair. Antiquarians quarrel over this Forum, and exercise their ingenuity in rebuilding it this way or that. To me the matter is of small account—whether it extended ten feet this way or that—whether this bit of pavement is of this or that era—is all one to me. I have no objection to him who settles it; if any one knows, I am glad of it—but the enjoyment to me is far greater to let it all rest in a vague generality. Here and hereabouts was the Forum. Here without dispute we see the general ground over which this old energetic, poetic, yet practical, race lived and moved when they wove a history and made laws and institutions which have shaped even our present selves—without which we could not have been what we are. Take out of our language every Latin word—out of our present stock of our thought every one born from the institutions of Rome—and what a curious remainder there would be!

The Romans were utilitarians—materialists—much like the Anglo-Saxons, and yet they were poets. It is the anti material and poetic part of them that has sharpened the edge by which they have driven their history firm into human sympathy and consciousness. What makes Roman history so full of interest to a child? What but the multitude of romances of pathos, and feeling, and heroic sacrifice, that gem it like stars? Quintus Curtius springing horse and all with one bound into the abyss, when he or his country must perish; Virginius stabbing his best beloved for honour's sake; Mutius Scaevola burning off his right hand in the fire; Regulus, the slave of honor, returning to torture and to death for truth spoken to his country. Stories such as these it is that breathe and burn yet; such as these enchant those old stones, and make this waving maiden-hair, that clothes the deserted arches, seem unlike that which waves unstoried under the damp shade of an Andover forest. It is this vague spirit that haunts this place, makes it so lovely to be here, and to wander about peaceably among the ruins; but this all takes flight before the measuring tools of the antiquarian.

I protest, too, against all modern histories of Rome that intermeddle with the dear old historic legends. Because a German professor has nothing to do but build up a new historic theory, shall we give up Romulus and Remus and the she-wolf, most revered of quadrupeds? If these things were not true, they ought to have been, and one must hold on to them. For my part I clasp my Rollin to my heart, and say, as the Duke of Wellington did, when a certain officer pretended that his resignation of office was a mistake, There *is* no mistake, and there *shall* be none.

Histories have their fashions. In one century it is all the mode to abuse an author; the world takes the ball in its mouth, and runs off with it like a frisky young puppy—out the next age comes; and lo! "*nous avons change toute cela,*" the old history is on its feet again.

Herodotus was pleasantly called the father

ing going on in it. The fire was out, and the dinner table taken away, and all was desolate and dismal. "Here's sorry cheer," says the heir of Linn.

John would not give him a penny, but told him to go to the friends he had spent so much money upon foolishly. He did so, but it did no good. Some pretended not to know him, and no one would lend him a farthing, or even offer him a dinner, so he wandered about forlorn and hungry for two days; for work he could not, and to beg he was ashamed. At last, in his extreme misery, he bethought himself of his father's dying words: "I have not sold the house in Kippletringan yet," said he, "for no one would buy it. I will go and break open the upper chamber. My father said I would find relief there, and perhaps he meant treasure. If it should prove so, I will be a wiser man than I was, and not waste it on knaves." * * * * To the house then he went, and broke the chamber door open. He found relief, indeed!

There was nothing in the room except a high stool, and directly over it a halter dangling from a hook in the ceiling. He looked up and read these words:

"Ah! graceless wretch, and wanton fool! You are ruined forever. This is the only relief for those who have wasted their patrimony, as you have done. Behold then—put the halter around your neck, and jump from the stool, and save your family from the disgrace of beggary."

"Very excellent counsel," said the heir of Linn; "and as I must either hang or starve, I think I'll take my father's advice and hang. It is the shortest death of the two."

So he mounted, fastened the halter around his neck, and kicked the stool from under.

But the heir of Linn was not to die so. The board into which the hook was driven gave way with his weight, and he fell on the floor with a shower of gold coin rattling about his ears. I will not say that he felt no pain in the neck the next day, but at that moment he certainly felt none; joy rushed into his heart like a torrent, at seeing himself rescued from death and beggary. The space between the ceiling and the roof contained an enormous treasury. On the upper side of the board from which he thought to suspend himself was fastened a letter addressed to him. He hastily tore it open and read as follows:

"My dear son, I know your character, and no expostulation or advice can wean you from the desperate course you are pursuing. Nothing but misery, sharper than death, can work the cure on you. If, therefore, your misfortunes and sufferings should be so grievous that you prefer death to their endurance, you will not rashly encounter them again. You have made the trial; take my gold, redeem your lands, and become a better man."

The heir of Linn did not leave the spot without putting up a prayer to Heaven for the soul of a parent whose admirable wisdom had discovered the means of raising him from beggary and despair to affluence, and of weaning him from the follies and vices which had so disgraced his character. To evince his gratitude, he resolved to amend his life from that day forward, and become all a father's heart could wish.

But he first thought he would make one more trial of his false friends, on whom he had wasted his time, his substance and his character. He therefore kept his newly discovered wealth a great secret, until he heard that John of Scales was to give a great entertainment, and all the lords and ladies of Galway were to be there.

When the heir of Linn entered his father's hall, it was crowded with richly dressed gentry, but he was in beggar's rags. He appealed to the charity of the company, saying he was starving. To one he said, "you have dined at my board a thousand times; will you deny me the crumbs that fall from your own?" To another, "I gave you a pair of steeds and trappings." And to another he said, "I lent you a thousand pounds, and never asked you to repay me; and so on to all the rest of the company. But instead of remembering his favors, they reviled him, and called him a spendthrift, beggar and all manner of vile names. Some said it was a shame that such a wretched looking object should be suffered to come among them; and one to whom, more than all the rest, his purse had been open, called on his servant to thrust him out of doors.

But one man took his part. It was master Richard Lackland, a poor, younger son of a wealthy gentleman. He stood up and said, "I never ate at the board of the heir of Linn; I never rode his horses, or shared his purse or received a favor of him to the amount of a farthing. But what then? He was a worthy gentleman when he had the means. I have twelve golden nobles, and that is all I possess in the world, and there are six of them at the service of the man whose head was never shut to the poor. And as I am a gentleman, no man shall lay a finger on him while I wear a sword."

A glad man was the heir of Linn to find one man worthy to be his friend. He took the six nobles, and advanced towards John of Scales, who was standing at the end of the hall, attired in gorgeous apparel.

"You, at least," said the heir of Linn, "ought to relieve my necessities, for you have grown rich on my ruin, and I gave you a good bargain for my lands."

Then John of Scales began to revile him, and to declare that he had given him much more than the lands were worth; for he did not like to be reminded of his extortion before so goodly a company.

"Nay," said he to the heir of Linn, "if you will but return to me half what I paid for

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Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 128 LAKE STREET,

Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.

Post Office Box 3624. my25 ly d891

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER,

for sale at manufacturers prices by J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO.,

No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216

Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill.

1y23 ly 6947

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES,

For sale at

Corn Exchange Bag Factory,

HART, ASTEN & CO.,

mh9b712 6m 157 South Water street

1000 BOXES CANDLES for sale by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

September, A. D. 1860, being the first day thereof.

GEO. F. RUMSEY,
JULIAN S. RUMSEY,
Executors and Trustees.

Chicago, July 3, 1860. jy4c691 6w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, September Term, A. D. 1860. Henry Kassing, vs. Adolph Retzloff.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Adolph Retzloff that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 2d day of May, A.D. 1860, at the suit of the said Henry Kassing, and against the estate of the said Adolph Retzloff, for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and four cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed. Now, therefore, unless you, the said Adolph Retzloff, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Henry Kassing, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

H. P. SMITH, Pl'ff's Att'y. je2?c626 4w

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago—In Chancery. Henry Keep and Albert Keep vs. George W. Noble and L. P. Bill—Bill to Foreclose Mortgage.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decretal order, entered in the above entitled cause on the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott as Master in Chancery of said Court, will on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, in said County of Cook, the following described lots, pieces or parcels of land, (or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount of said decree, interest and costs), situated in the city of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit—Lots numbered sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18) and nineteen (19), in Block number eight (8), in the Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in anywise appurtaining. IRA SCOTT,

Master in Chancery of the Superior Court of Chicago.

Dated Chicago, June 20th, 1860. je2t c623-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County

of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Gysbert DeClercq, vs. J. L. McVickar, Michael Engelman and Hiram O. Bull.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said J. L. McVickar Michael Engelman and Hiram O. Bull that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the 31st day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Gysbert DeClercq and against the estate of the said J. L. McVickar, Michael Engelman and Hiram O. Bull, for the sum of four hundred and fifty-seven and 48 100 dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook county, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said J. L. McVickar Michael Engelman and Hiram O. Bull, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of July A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ff's Att'ys. je14c58? 4w

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Julius Crone and William P. Apthorp, by Julius Crone, his attorney in fact, and Frances L. Crone, wife of said Julius Crone, made and executed a certain deed of trust bearing date the fourth day of March, A. D. 1859, and delivered the same to me, Solomon M. Willson, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein mentioned, which said deed of trust is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, in the State of Illinois, in Book 166 of Deeds at page 523, and also in the Recorder's office of Lake County in the State of Indiana, in Book O of Mortgages at pages 403 and 404. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of the promissory note in the said deed of trust mentioned, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof to sell the premises in said deed described, on account of such default,

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in the said deed of trust contained, I shall, on Monday the sixteenth day of July, 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, the premises described as follows, to wit: Lots thirty-eight (38), thirty-nine (39) and forty (40) in block forty four (44) of section seven (7) in township thirty-nine (39) north, of range fourteen (14) east of the 3d principal meridian, situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois. Also, the south half of the northeast quarter of section one (1) in township thirty-six (36) north, of range ten (10) west, situated in the county of Lake, and State of Indiana, and all the right and equity of redemption of the said Julius Crone, and Frances L., his wife, and the said William P. Apthorp, their heirs and assigns, in and to said premises.

SOLOMON M. WILSON, Trustee.

Chicago, July 3d, 1860 jy4c688td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook,

S.S.—Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A. D. 1860. Walter L. Newberry vs. William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said William Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the twenty fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Walter L. Newberry, and against the estate of the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton for the sum of nineteen hundred and seven dollars and sixty cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore unless you the said William B. Treadwell, John J. Treadwell, John S. Perry and Edward Norton shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, the City of Chicago on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said plaintiff, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgement and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

FARWELL SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ff's Atty's.

je14c578-4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook

County, S.S. Superior Court of Chicago, July Term, A.D. 1860. Philetus W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus O. Warner and David R. Fraser, vs. Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher.—Attachment.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, that a writ of Attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, dated the eighth day of June, A. D. 1860, at the suit of the said Philetus W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Thomas Chalmers, Archelaus O. Warner, and David R. Fraser, and against the estate of the said Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher, for the sum of eleven hundred and twenty five dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the Alexander Thatcher and William Thatcher shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago, on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the first Monday of July, A. D. 1860, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiffs' action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said plaintiffs, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

W. KIMBALL, Clerk.

FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Pl'ffs' Att'ys.

fe14c579-4w

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS,

NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins, also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearse and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

ap19 WRIGHT & McCLURE

TALLOW GREASE, CANDLES, AND SOAP.

Tallow, No. 1, Steam and Kettle rendered; Grease of all kinds, CANDLES—Summer, Pressed and Mould Candles; Stanley's Cleveland Stearine Candles SOAPS—Palm, Family and Erasive. For sale by

J. O. MITCHELL.

77 Kinzie-st., and cor. State-st. and Archer Road.

fe6b772-ly

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without exception.

After the 10th of June we shall be found at the magnificent store, No. 32 Lake street, corner Wabash avenue.

my6-ly-d183 O. M. HENDERSON & CO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

(Successors to Batterlee, Cook & Co.)

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

WOODEN WARE,

Dried Fruits and Fish.

16 & 18....State Street....16 & 18

CHICAGO.

mh17'60-ly

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

No. 176 Lake Street,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Hardware, Cutlery,

NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER

Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

ae8-ly

LELAND & MIXER,

IN FLANDER'S BLOCK,

Opposite Michigan Central Depot, foot of South Water st

PREMIUM HAMS!

They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand.

P. O. BOX 4276 CHICAGO.

WINDSOR LELAND..................C. A. S. MIXER

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Celebrated Copper Toe!

BOSTON, March 22, 1860.

To Messrs. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours,

CHASE, McKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

60 . . Lake Street. . . 60

We own the exclusive right for the sale of

MITCHELLS PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES,

for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress.

We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name.

We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us.

We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent.

We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers.

We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union which we aim, quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips.

We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights.

That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of

MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS

we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

ap4 c0-ly WADSWORTH & WELLS.

STRAW GOODS

FOR JUNE TRADE.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,

25 LAKE STREET,

Have a very large stock of Mens, Boys, Misses, and Children's

STRAW GOODS,

To which they invite the attention of CITY and COUNTRY Dealers. fe18 a606 tau30 '60

CROCKERY,

FINE CHINA,

GLASSWARE

Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THOMAS P. BYRN,

170 LAKE STREET.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN STATES LINE.

STEAM ON CANAL.

E. T. EVANS, Evans' Ship Canal, Buffalo, Proprietor.

WHITE & NEAL, 118 Broad street, New York, Special Agents.

This line of first class steam Canal Propellers and Boats, connecting at Buffalo with the New York and Erie line of Propellers, landing at CENTRAL DOCKS, Chicago, will [carry Merchandise] and Produce between New York, Albany and Troy, and the accessible points West, North-west and South-west. Apply to

POAG, FARMER & Co., W. H. CHASE, LOUIS FONTAINE, Agents, 171 Broadway, 1 Courtland street, and 118 Broad street, New York.

GIBSON & CHASE Agents. CENTRAL DOCK.

Office, 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

mh30-b557-4m

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

1860.

Will, during the present season, will run their well known and popular line of

FIRST CLASS SCREW STEAMERS,

regularly between

Ogdensburgh, Cape Vincent, Oswego, and the Upper Lakes,

Forming a daily line to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo and Detroit, and a Tri-Weekly line to and from

Chicago, Milwaukee & Intermediate Ports.

Connecting with the Railroads between OGDENSBURG and BOSTON, Lowell, Lawrence, Nashua, Manchester Concord, Worcester, Fitchburg, Keene, Bellows Falls, Rutland, Burlington, and other intermediate points.

At Cape Vincent, with the Watertown and Rome Railroad, and

At Oswego, with the New Oswego Line of fifty first class canal boats on the enlarged canal, between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York.

Through Freight subject to but one transhipment.

One of these first class propellers will leave Chicago every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings.

Agents and Consignees.

J. MYERS, No. 177 Broadway, New York.
Z. S. SPAULDING, No. 8 Coenties Slip, New York.
JOHN HOPKINS, No. 95 State street, Boston.
A. CUSHMAN, No. 108 State street, Boston.
O. L. THOMPSON, Treasurer, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE PARKER, Ogdensburgh.
GEORGE A. EDDY, Oswego.
CRAWFORD & HOVEY, Oswego.
FELTON & BREED, Cleveland.
W. T. WALKER, Toledo.
E. R. MATHEWS, Detroit.
C. J. HALE, Milwaukee.
McHENRY & BARKER, Racine.
FIFE & MICHAEL, St. Louis.

MATHER & CO., Agents, Chicago.

mh8 b71? 6m

Bags.

BAGS - BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago.
B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-ly

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BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!

FARWELL'S

"STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,"

42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago,

BAGS AND SACKS of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap8-d&wly-1771

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—

276 South Water street.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order after any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [apl'60ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Sewing Machines.

MILLAR'S NEW PATENT

Lock Stitch family

SEWING MACHINES!

$35, $35, $35, $35, $35, $35.

The *only* one taking this stitch sold for less than $50. In form, general appearance, stitch, (alike on both sides,) size, capacity, speed, stillness, ease of motion, and manner of forming the stitch, it is *very much like* and *Warranted* to do as much and as well as the celebrated

WHEELER & WILLSON $125 MACHINE.

We also have the

METROPOLITAN

Double lock tight fast GROVER & BAKER stitch $25 family Sewing Machine—warranted superior to any $30 machine, or money refunded. We will send either or both of these machines, at agents prices, to any party engaged in the sale of sewing machines, and refund the money at the end of thirty days if they are not satisfied.

Agents wanted. Call at 102 Lake street, or address

LEWIS CORNELL, Box 3651, Chicago, Ill.

je14-'60c681 lyr

SEWING MACHINES.

$35, $35, $35............$40 $40, $40.

L. CORNELL & CO'S Late Improved

DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT FAST STITCH.

WARRANTED to give as good satisfaction as the highest priced in market. Make the same stitch as the $125 Machines; are large, 9x4 inches under the arm, set flat in the table, under feed straight needle, sew from common spools, from 4 to 89 stitches to the inch. RUN VERY EASY and ALMOST NOISELESS, neatly finished, and will STITCH, HEM, FELL, TUCK, GATHER, QUILT and EMBROIDER.

They have REPEATEDLY taken the HIGHEST PREMIUMS. Out of over 1,000 already in constant use, we have had no occasion to go out and put one in order. They work successfully on everything,—from the finest Muslins to heavy Cowhide. The two machines differ only in the length of arm, and are easily learned from the full printed instructions. Samples of Sewing, Circular, and Cuts sent on receipt of stamp. We are sole agents here for the UNIVERSAL HEMMER and GUAGE, adjustable to all thicknesses of cloth and all widths of hem; will hem over seams and fells, and can easily be attached to any Sewing Machine. Price $5.

Large Discounts to the Trade, Agents, and Clergy.

Agents wanted everywhere. Come and see us at 134 Lake street, or address L. CORNELL & CO.,

je1 Post Office box 3982, Chicago, Illinois.

LAKE STREET MILLS — ON

West Lake and Desplain streets, Chicago, Illinois. Our superior brands of Flour, Meal and Feed—wholesale or retail at the lowest rates. Goods warranted and delivered in the city free of charge.

my24 STEVENS & NORRIS.

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 6, 1860.

Exchange went down to-day to 1¼, a concession which will be gratefully received by the mercantile public. In the street it sold at 1@1¼. The banks bought at 1. The market seems to be tending downward.

Gold 1¼, with not very active demand. Currency abundant.

ANOTHER COUNTERFEIT.—Another counterfeit made its appearance in the street to-day. One of our sharp eyed bank clerks who detected it, has handed us the following description of the bill:

New Haven County Bank, Ct., 3s spurious, vig. in center, a farm scene; on right lower corner a female; three above; 3 on upper left corner, female with sheaf of grain below, three underneath. The bill is red tinted and presents a tidy appearance, and those who are not acquainted with the genuine issues of the Bank, it would almost invariably deceive.

The only safe way for general dealers will be to reject all three dollar bills on the New Haven County Bank.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The following is a statement of the business of this Road for the month of June, 1860:

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres Construction Lands sold....	3,492.27	for	$53,157.48
Acres Interest Fund Lands sold....	560.00	for	6,811.20
Acres Free Lands sold..............	376.32	for	5,817.19
Total sales during the month.......	4,428.59	for	$70,816.82
To which add Town Lot Sales........			463.21
Total of all....			$71,280.02
Acres sold since January 1, 1860..	16,748.82	for	$265,085.93
Acres sold previously (net sales)	1,237,260.55	for	15,735,837.02
Total,........	1,254,009.37		$16,000,922.95

Construction Bonds canceled in June, 1860........	$31,500.00	
Construction Bonds canceled previously............	1,453,000.00	$1,484,500.00
Free Land Bonds canceled in Jan., 1860............	$5,000.00	
Free Land Bonds canceled previously...............	200,000.00	205,000.00

Total Bonds canceled up to June 30, 1860....$1,68[illegible]
Total receipts in June, 1860.......... $ 6,905.9[illegible]
Total cash and bonds received to June 30, 1860, $3,579,906.17

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from passengers	....	$37,938.61
do	Freight	115,99[illegible]
do	Mails	6,85[illegible]
do	Rent of Road	5,562.00
do	Other Sources	3,695.[illegible]

Total receipts in month of June, 1860 ....$ 69,547.56
Total receipts in month of June, 1859........ $144,825.48

☞ Original Land Grant, 2,595,000 acres—Railway, 706 miles of main track, and 91 miles of siding—118 engines—2,456 cars—Funded debt $18,311,500.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Traffic....	$2,294,964.67	$1,976,578.52	$2,114,448.93
Working expenses,	1,791,221.11	1,419,954.80	1,489,579.53
	$502,733.43	556,623.72	624,869.46

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Traffic statement for week ending June 30, 1860.

Passengers....................	$21,934.10
Freight and Live Stock........	28,297.[illegible]
Parcels, Mails, &c............	2,862.4[illegible]
Total	53,091.16
Corresponding week last year..	39,662.73
Increase	13,429.00

COMMERCIAL.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

FRIDAY EVENING, July 6.

	Flour bris.	Wh't bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Bar. bus.	Rye bu.	Lead lbs.
Canal............	....	....	15619	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R. R.	270	1261	8059	1227	....	40	....
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	100	8760	....	....	....	....
Ill. Central.....	....	697	8950	....	....	....	35000
B. & Quincy R R.	140	....	18016	....	....	....	....
Northwestern R R	403	....	324	....	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R R.	....	....	9623	....	....	....	....
Total........	816	2058	69631	1227	....	40	350,0

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines bbls.	Pots bus.	Wool lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	..	....	....	2440	....	....	7600
C. & R. I. R. R.	..	....	....	....	....	....	4430
Ill. C. R. R.	..	195	....	1030	....	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	..	40	119	2160	47	....	....
C. & N. W. R. R.	..	87	....	264	....	....	....
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	..	60	....	....	....	....	775
Total......	..	382	119	5900	47	....	12805

SHIPMENTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Ba'y, bu.	S'ds lbs
To Buffalo.......	1800	4000	82545	....	....	....	....
To Oswego........	....	....	33100	....	....	....	....
To P't Colborne..	....	....	17913	....	....	....	....
Total.......	1800	4000	133559	....	....	....	....

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

Receipts.		Shipments.	
Iron, tons..........	104,000	Beef, brls..........	16
Railroad ties, No....	1,600	Cattle, head........	3
Lumber, ft...........	766,000	Corn, bu............	64,901
Timber, ft...........	20,000	Rye, bu.............	1,071
Shingles, No.........	110,000	Hams, brls..........	26
Wood, cds............	443	Wheat, bu...........	5,001
Empty bbls, No.......	1,000	Lead, lbs...........	25,000
Fish, pkgs...........	149	Highwines, brls.....	161
Corn, bu.............	32	Wool, lbs...........	20,000
Shipments.		Hides, lbs..........	15,071
Fish, pkgs...........	120	Grease, lbs.........	5,000
Flour, brl	1,162		

The *Fulton*, with Liverpool advices to the 25th ult., was telegraphed this morning. Wheat was 1d lower, and Corn was reported dull and slightly declined.

The light receipts of Corn to-day rendered the market at the opening buoyant, and the price of No. 1 ran up from 46½@47½c. The arrival of the *Fulton*, however, checked the upward tendency, and the market for a time became dull till New York came in, when it closed steady at 47@47½c—an advance of ½@1c. About 120,000 bushels changed hands, at 46½@47c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 46½@47½c for No. 1; 45½@46½c for No. 2; and 42½@43c for Rejected. Flour was quiet, and the sales limited at $4.80@4.85 for good Spring extras. Wheat was scarce and in good demand, and prices advanced ½@1c with sales of 14,000 bushels at $1.07½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.06@1.07½ for No. 2 Spring; and 90@91c for Rejected. The amount in store here is trifling, and at the close holders [illegible]

Low foreign wools, especially long wool for worsted, have been in good demand, and large sales from on board the vessel have taken place. Long Donskoi and Rio Grande have been all sold, and of Cordova there is a moderate stock. The sales of other kinds of common foreign wools of wholesale have been considerable, and a good demand for them is continuing.

From Europe we have been advised that Meztizo and Buenos Ayres wools have been sold since the last and on sale in London at better prices, and Cape and Australian wools realized 1d per lb. advance.

The Breslau (Silesian) wool fair—the most important as to the new clip in Germany—went off with spirit, and 10 to 15 thalers cwt. advance on last year's clip prices have been paid, being equal to about 10 to 15 per cent.

PRICES CURRENT OF WOOL AT NEW YORK, JULY 2.

New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New Hampshire.

Choice Saxony Fleece	....	50@55
Saxony	do	47@49
Full blood	do	44@46
½ and ¾ blood	do	41@42
Native and ¼	do	35@38
Common	do	30@35

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 6.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged. Propeller Racine, Oats to Buffalo at 3½c and Corn at 5c; Schrs Morning Light and Russel Dart, Corn to Buffalo at 6c; schrs Richard Mott and Norway, Corn to Dunkirk at 6c; prop Susquehanna, Wheat to Buffalo at 6c; schr Hannah Perry, Corn to Oswego at 7c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 2,663 bbls; shipped, 1,800 bbls. Market quiet. Sales were 100 bbls "Como" at $4.80 del.; 70 bbls do at $4.85 del.; 67bls good Spring extra at $4.80 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 2,658 bu; shipped, 4,000 bu. Market advanced ½@1c. Sales were: 700 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.07½ in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.06 in store; 1,500 bu do at $1.06½ in store; 1,000 bu do at $1.07 in store; 10,000 bu do at $1.09½ f. o. b.; 800 bu Rejected at 90c in store; 1,000 bu do at 91c in store; 175 bgs Spring at $1.08 on track.

CORN—Receipts, 69,621 bu; shipped, 133,559 bu. Market ½@1c better. Sales were: 5,000 bu No. 2 Canal at 46½c afloat; 15,000 bu do at 47c afloat; 10,000 bu do at 47½c f. o. b.; 2,000 bu No. 1. at 46½c in store; 2,200 bu do at 46½c in store; 40,000 bu do at 47c in store; 25,000 bu do at 47c½ in store; 1,200 bu do at 47½c in store; 6,000 bu No. 2 45½c in store; 15,000 bu do at 46c in store; 10,000 bu do at 46½c in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 42½c in store; 3,000 bu do at 43c in store.

OATS—Receipts, 1227 bu; shipped, none. Market steady. Sales were:—2000 bu No. 1 at 26½c in store; 400 bu do at 28c on track.

RYE—Receipts, 40 bu. Nominal at 50@53c.

BARLEY—60 bu No. 1 by sample at 60c on track.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 47 bbls. Market quiet but firm. Sales were:—50 bbls city at 18½c—in extra packages; 200 bbls country at 18½c.

ALCOHOL—37c per gal.

LARD—Nominal at 11½c.

TALLOW—Quiet and nominal at 9c.

WOOL—Receipts, 12,805 lbs. Market steady. Sales were:—800 lbs three-quarter blood fleece at 43c; 700 lbs mixed—native to half blood—at 35@39c.

HIDES—Receipts, 5,906 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales were very limited at the following quotations:—Green salted, 7½@7¾c; do trimmed, at 8c; Calf, 8½@9c; Dry Flint, 15@15½c.

BUTTER—Quiet. 3000 lbs fair to prime sold at 8½@10c; 10 pkgs good at 9½c.

EGGS—Dull, with limited sales at 7@7½c per doz. No demand by shippers.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.50 per doz.

WHITEFISH—Quiet, with limited sales at $3.25 for No. 1 Whitefish, and $2.75 for No. 1 Trout.

POTATOES—New, dull and plenty at 20@35c, according to quality.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons Shorts at $9.25 on track.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts, 119 head Beeves, 392 Hogs. Beeves quiet, with but few offering. Hogs steady. Sheep in fair demand. Sales were limited as follows:

12 Beeves, averaging	1340 lbs at	....	$3.25
150 Hogs	" 200 "	....	5.35
191 "	" 210 "	....	5.50
76 Sheep	" 95 "	....	3.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, July 6.

FLOUR—Market opened quiet, with holders disposed to realize, but afterwards a good export demand sprung up, and with pretty large transactions the market closed firm at the quotations. Sales 19,000 bbls at $5.20@5.25 for super state; $5.40@5.55 for extra state; $5.20@5.25 for super western; $5.40@5.60 for common to medium extra western; $5.70@5.80 for shipping brands extra R. H. O., and 4,200 bbls extra state for export at prices within the range. Canadian flour without striking change. Sales 600 bbls at $5.15@5.25 for super, and $5.25@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Small sales at $3.50@4.20 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet and nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy and drooping, with sales of 250 bbls at 21½@21¾c—nearly all at the inside price.

GRAIN—The wheat market rules in favor of buyers, with little more doing for export. The scarcity of freight room and the advance in freights naturally checks the demand. Sales 20,000 bu Milwaukee club, $1.30@1.35; 6,000 bu choice amber Iowa, $1.31; 1,000 white Canadian $1.48; 26,500 Chicago spring $1.26@1.27; 7,000 winter red Western $1.38@1.39, and 3,500 choice Kenosha spring, $1.31. Rye quiet 80@82c, with sales 1200 bu. There is nothing new to notice in barley. Corn very scarce and with moderate eastern and local trade demand. Prices have advanced with sales of 42,000 bu 64½@65½c sound mixed western; 66c very choice; 180 round yellow. Oats in moderate request 37@40c western and Canadian; 40@41c state.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and firmer. Sales 800 bbls at $19 for new mess, and $18.12 for old do; $15.75 for western prime mess, and $13.75 for old do; $19.50@20 for clear; $13.95 for new prime, and $12.50 for old. Prime beef—market dull and unchanged. Sales 100 bbls at $4@4.25 for country prime, and $4.50@5 do mess; $8@10.50 for repacked mess; 11.25@12.50 extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and nominal at $18@18. Beef hams quiet, without sales, at 10@15c for western, and 11@12 for state. Cut meats scarce and firmer. Shoulders held at 8½ and upwards. Hams 10½. 50 pkgs hams sold on private terms. Lard—market still continues firm. Sales 270 pkgs at 12¼@12¾, and now held at 13. Bacon dull and nominal. Butter selling slowly at 10@15 for Ohio, and 11@15 for state. Cheese steady at 7@11½ for inferior to prime.

STOCKS—Active and higher. Chi & R I 71½; M & M 6; Gal & Chi 66½. Ill Cen scrip 63⅝ b 30; M S 18¾; M S guar 30½; M C 49½; Reading 41; Erie assented 19; [illegible] 19½; N Y Central 82½ s 10; Pacific Mail 90; Erie 3d bonds 9[illegible]; Erie 2d bonds 98; Va 6s 93; N C 95½; Tenn 6s 90; Mo 6s 81.

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, July 6.

FLOUR—Unchanged but rather quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand. Sales 2500 bushels white Canadian at $1.37; 6000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.20; and 2500 bu Chicago spring No 1 and 2 at $1.18. Corn a shade better. Sales 1200 bu Indiana at 64c. Oats, Barley and Rye quiet. Peas dull. Sales 1000 bushels Canadian at 61c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm at 26c for flour, 8c for wheat, 7½c for corn to N. Y.

LAKE IMPORTS—21,000 bu wheat, 16,400 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—2800 bbls flour, 25,400 bu wheat, 23,400 bu corn, 800 bu oats, 400 bu barley.

Shipped to Montreal—10,000 bu wheat.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, July 6.

FLOUR—In fair demand and market steady. Sales 1,000 brls at $4.87½@5 for extra state; $4.90@5.25 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; $5.37½@5.60 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5.87½@6.50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat market firm for spring and steady for winter. Sales 14,000 bu at $1.14@1.15 for Chicago spring; $1.19½ for extra Milwaukee club; $1.30 for white Canadian; $1.34 for white Indiana. Corn market better and demand fair. Sales 70,000 bu Illinois and Toledo at 53@53½c. Oats steady. Sales 60,000 bu at 33½c.

WHISKY—Nominal at 20.

CANAL FREIGHTS—10c for flour, 11½c for wheat, 10½c for corn to New York.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship Fulton.

CAPE RACE, July 5.—The steamship Fulton, from Havre 26th, via Southampton 27th ult., arrived at this point at four o'clock this morning, bound to New York. She has 93 passengers and 600 tons freight.

The Parana, from St. John's to New York, passed here in company with the Fulton.

The King of Naples is said to have accepted the proposition made by his Council for a constitution on a liberal basis, an alliance with Piedmont, &c., on certain conditions.

The National Guard are to occupy the different positions in Palmero during Garibaldi's operations against Messina. The organization of troops and marines was progressing at Palmero.

The interview at Baden had brought about an understanding between Austria and Prussia regarding the re-organization of the military contingent and constructive of the German Confederation.

Napoleon will not recognize the annexation of Sicily, Tuscany and the Romagna to Piedmont.

Two hundred thousand pounds in Australian gold arrived in England on the 25th.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The derangement of the California mails is likely to involve the Government in some serious difficulties, which have not been considered. Our postal treaty with England obligates us to bring the South American mails, which come to Panama by the English steamers. It is known that Mr. Vanderbilt has issued peremptory orders not to carry that mail or those from California after June 30th; so that both the foreign and California mails must be on the Isthmus till some temporary or other arrangement can be made. In view of this exigency, it is proposed that several of the swiftest Government steamers shall be specially detailed for the service until the meeting of Congress. The Panama Railroad and the Pacific Steamship Company are ready to extend their co-operation in such a movement, and the suggestion will be made in the Cabinet to-morrow.

Messrs. Davidge and Hoadley, who represented the Pacific Railroad corporation, have both disclaimed any sympathy or concert with Mr. Vanderbilt's scheme.

Propositions have been informally made to carry the mails by the San Antonio and other routes, but the transportation is considered impracticable. Mr. Givin has returned here, in the hope of effecting some accommodation. He had taken passage with his family in the steamer of Monday, but left it when the mail was refused. His influence with the Administration is necessarily impaired since the rupture with the President last week.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, received important intelligence this morning from Nebraska Territory. Agent Giles, under date of June 22nd, writes that 200 or more Cheyenne, Arapahoe and Sioux Indians had just attacked a Pawnee village in sight of the Agency, and killed several persons. Mr. Giles rode in among the attacking party, and with the assistance of a half breed interpreter, succeeded in inducing them to draw off. They declared their purpose to return and wipe out the Pawnee tribe.

An express was immediately sent to Colonel Charles May, commanding at Fort Kearney, for assistance, as under the treaty of September, 1857, the Government is bound to protect the Pawnees on their new Reservation. The hostile expedition was fitted out west of Fort Kearney for the express purpose of making war on the Pawnees.

It was not until Senor Almonte, accredited to the Courts of France and England, had extended his diplomatic mission to Spain, that her Catholic Majesty lately sent a Minister to the Government at the city of Mexico. This course on the part of Spain obtains additional significance from the fact that both France and England have, it will be recollected, recently dispatched new ministers to that Republic. These European Governments, it is reliably entertained, are now engaged in renewed efforts to effect a reconciliation of the contending parties in Mexico. Our own Government, as heretofore, declines to take part in the arrangement, which promises more success than when the Juarez Government was elated with the hope now deferred of consummating a treaty with this Government.

In quarters well informed regarding diplomatic affairs, no apprehension is entertained of hostile demonstrations by Spain against Mexico, as has been reported, the belief prevailing that her conduct will be in accordance with the conciliatory programme initiated by France and England concerning the contending factions. It is further represented that the policy of Spain is peace, and that while she avoids entangling alliances, she is consolidating her power in view of the past. She may be called upon to act should Europe at a future day be involved in a general war.

Execution of Harden.

BELVIDERE, N. J., July 6.—Harden's execution took place at 1:35 P. M. He made no speech as had been anticipated. He remained suspended 12 minutes, when the physicians pronounced him dead. The body was then lowered to the ground and placed in the coffin. Many were disappointed at the refusal of the Sheriff, to grant admission tickets, and expressed dissatisfaction with him for not performing the execution in front of the Court House.

Harden appeared calm and mounted the steps with a firm and steady step. The clergymen, Rev. Mr Day and Rev. Mr. King, accompanied by several physicians, ascended the scaffold with the doomed man. As soon as they reached the top Harden knelt down and led in prayer. In a few minutes he arose and stepped upon the drop. No outward sign of emotion appeared. He bade a final adieu to those standing with him upon the scaffold. The Sheriff fastened the cap over his face. He then descended to the foot of the scaffold and cut the small cord that fastened the drop. Harden fell with a heavy lunge. His neck was not broken, and his death struggle was violent. His limbs were repeatedly drawn up and then dropped suddenly. Several minutes passed before the body [illegible]

doctor, or an editor, or a merchant, or a broker, or an engineer, it will not avail him much to be able to write alcaics, to be familiar with the Descartes theory of the mind, or to have read Æschylus in the original. It would be of use to him to be familiar with geography and the modern languages, history, and the fixed sciences; it would be agreeable, and could not be hurtful for him, to be versed in the great writers of his own tongue. But as there is not time in the college course for a boy to learn all these things—prosody and German, Descartes and chemistry, Æschylus and the laws of trade—the collegiate law requires that the preference shall be given to those branches of study which young men in England one hundred years ago were taught to consider the elements of polite education.

If you say to Cotton Pork—and every honest college graduate will say so—that the farrago of monastic learning and classic trash which is pumped into boys' heads at college is absolutely worse than useless; that it is of no more benefit to them in real life than the Analecta Majora, and that it occupies a place in their minds which should be filled with sensible knowledge, that worthy citizen and parent will be shocked, and will consider you a monster, a socialist, and an infidel. For he remembers that while he—the son of a poor man—was obliged to be content with a common school education, his contemporaries of gentler birth went to college, and domineered over him on the strength of it; whereupon he resolved that his sons should go to college, and domineer over their humble acquaintances in like manner. And so our colleges flourish, and turn out, year after year, some as pretty ignoramuses as even Oxford or Cambridge.

The cleverest man in England has defended the University of Cambridge on the ground that boys are taught to row a good oar there. 'Tis a merit which is shared by Yale and Harvard; give them the benefits of it. But, after all, is life nothing but a boat-race? and should the plastic years of youth be devoted to nothing but erudite nonsense and the art of pulling stroke-oar? When will our teachers of youth take a lesson from Germany and Switzerland, and teach their scholars that which may serve them in after-life, and that only? Who will vindicate outraged common sense by discarding metaphysics and prosody from our colleges? Where is the Professor with nerve enough to denounce Greek?—*Harper's Weekly.*

An Invention for Milking Cows.

Among the feats of ingenuity performed by our countrymen is the invention of a machine for milking cows, lately patented by L. O. Colvin, of Fallen county in this State. Whoever has read the account given some years since in the *Knickerbocker*, of the Penstattic Hen Persuader, will find the marvellous properties of that imaginary instrument almost equalled by the real one of which we speak.

Four sockets receive the four teats of the cow, and the operator, seated beside the cow, with the pail between his knees, works two small air pumps, one on each side, which drain the teats by a process like that of nature, drawing but the milk, and releasing the teats, alternately, by short intervals of suction. This method has the advantage of the common one in cleanliness, and a still greater advantage in expedition, for it milks three cows, at least, in the time which would be needed for one if milked by the hand.

A friend who has tried the instrument on his own cows assures us that the experiment was highly satisfactory. The animals did not seem to be incommoded by its operation, or to dislike it any more than the usual way.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

THE GREAT EASTERN.—Yesterday was the opening day for visitors to the Great Eastern. According to previous notice, the fee charged for admission was $1, and, in accordance with what was set forth in the *Tribune* as to that charge, visitors were very few. The number on board was variously estimated at 900, 1,200 and 1,500. Although each paying visitor had to pass through a patent register which, at the hour of closing, gives the unmistakable number, that information was refused to our reporter. A large crowd of visitors is expected to-day. It appears that the largest number of visitors which were on board the ship in any one day in England was 7,500; at half a-crown, or 60 cents American currency, each.—*N. Y. Tribune, 4th.*

THE COST OF THE JAPANESE.—Philadelphia expended $8,000 only in the reception and entertainment of the Japanese. New York, however, has gone into the business in a wholesale style. The wine bill at the hall will reach $20,000; the cost of the bouquets was $1,100. It is estimated that $100,000 will hardly cover the expenses to the city.

It is stated in the *Gazette de Cologne* that, in order to give an impetus to the new loan, the Pope sent to the banker Alessander Torlonia, to urge him to come forward and aid his efforts, the banking firm of Torlonia & Co. holding back in a way that threw discredit on the attempt. The banker protested his inability to do anything, but urged the Pope to appeal to Cardinal Antonelli, as, to his own knowledge, having paid him the dividends, the latter owned Bank of England stock to the amount of *two millions* of dollars.

—John Rose, of New York, died a few months since, and left by his will, $300,000 to purchase a farm, upon which to place such destitute children in New York, as might be placed under the guardianship of the "Rose Benevolent Association." One of the conditions was that a like sum should be raised by others. At a meeting recently held in New York, the Trustees of the People's College, at Havana, reported that Charles Cook of that place, was ready to contribute the additional $300,000, provided the farm and institution should be located at that place.

—Queen Victoria has expressed great disinclination to expedite the marriage of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. The Royal mother considers the agitation of the question premature, and, looking at the extreme youth of her beloved son, has openly conveyed her wish in the proper quarter that the subject may be dropped, at least for the present.

—The Niagara *Herald* says the rumor prevails that Blondin seriously contemplates diving from the centre of his cable in a life-boat made for the special purpose, into the roaring flood.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLES TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74
STATE STREET,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room,
Mahogany, Black Walnut and Rosewood
FURNITURE,
Looking Glasses,
MATTRESSES, BEDDING.
HOWE'S PATENT
Eliptic Spring Bed,
The best ever offered to the Public.
We would invite the attention of the Trade to a large variety of COMMON FURNITURE.
CHAS. TOBEY & BRO.,
72 & 74... State Street.... 72 & 74
CORNER RANDOLPH.
☞ This Store, located at the terminus of the three principal Horse Railroads, is one of the most accessible points in the city.

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NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys,
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EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
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CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. Baxter & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR
MILLSTONES,
Of All Quarries, and
C. W. Brown's Patent Portable
Flouring and Grist Mills,
And Dealers in
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators,
Separators for Warehouses,
Beltings of all kinds,
Hoisting Screws and Bail
Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
Fairbanks' Scales,
—AND—
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire.
STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.
The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers, from the manufactory of
GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.,
would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

6 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 "	625	25 "	1,500
10 "	735	30 "	1,675
12 "	800	35 "	2,000
16 "	1100	40 "	2,200

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
Judson's Patent Governor Valve.
For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. [illegible]
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.
☞ Post Office address Box 274.

BARNUM'S GREAT
VARIETY STORE
Re-opened at 138 Lake street,
With an entire NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WILLOW WARE,
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Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
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SASH AND MOULDING MACHINES,
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WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
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Sole Western Agents for the sale of DUFOE & CO'S celebrated
Dutch Anker Brand
BOLTING CLOTHS.
A Large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
PATENT FLOURING AND GRIST MILLS.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c.
At the very Lowest Cash Prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
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H. V. DITMARS,
PRACTICAL
Machinist and Pressman,
NORTH WATER STREET,
One Door West of Wells-st., Chicago, Ill.
Particular attention paid to repairing Printing Presses, manufacturing Chases, &c., &c.
Steam Engines rebuilt, and set up to order.
Orders from the country solicited. P. O. Box 248.

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Litharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1528.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE
STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping, Hardware and Tinware.

OAK ORCHARD
Acid Springs!
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee county, N. Y., eight miles South of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.
☞ The principal Acid Springs are three in number. [illegible]
Oak Orchard Acid Spring Water. This Water is gaining great celebrity, and the demand for it is increasing rapidly. [illegible]

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171 RANDOLPH STREET,

Expresses.

FOR THE GOLD REGIONS.
Central Overland
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EXPRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 80 DEARBORN-ST.
Passengers and Freight to Pike's Peak.
SAFETY, CERTAINTY AND SPEED!
PONY EXPRESS.
The Courier of the "Pony Express" leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Saturday evening, at 11 o'clock, carrying a letter mail only, and passing through Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger, Great Salt Lake City, Camp Floyd, Carson City, the Washoe Silver Mines, Placerville and Sacramento, to San Francisco. [illegible]

St. Joseph and Denver City
DAILY STAGE LINE
Carrying Passengers, Express Packages, Letters, &c
Through in 6 1-2 Days.
ALEXANDER MAJORS'
Heavy Freight Line,
To Pike's Peak, New Mexico and Arizonia.
[illegible]
No. 80 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
Or, SAMUEL & ALLEN, Agents, St. Louis, Mo.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY'S
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE,
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Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West.
[illegible]
A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent,
Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

POAG, FARMER & CO.'S
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FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via New York and Erie Railroad,
AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES.
By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo
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No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for the Bladder.
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HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Horror of Disease.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Night Sweats.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Wakefulness.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Dryness of the Skin.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Eruptions.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Pain in the Back.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU for Heaviness of the Eyelids.
[illegible]
FEMALES—FEMALES—FEMALES,
OLD OR YOUNG, SINGLE, MARRIED, OR CONTEMPLATING MARRIAGE,
TAKE NO MORE PILLS,
THEY ARE OF NO AVAIL.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE VERY BEST REMEDY IN THE WORLD
[illegible]
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES
SECRET DISEASES
AND NO EXPOSURE.
BY YOUNG AND OLD.
URINARY ORGANS,

Commission Merchants.

NORTON, ROBB & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
GROCERIES AND FISH,
And General Commission Merchants,
No. 16 River street, Chicago, Ill.
HORACE NORTON, CHAS. ROBB. H. E. NORTON.

ALLEN HOWES,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
135, South Water Street,
CHICAGO.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,
Commission Merchants, No. 214 South Water street, Chicago [illegible]

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

JOHN GARRICK,
LUMBER BROKER,
And General Commission Merchant,
Room No. 2, Lind's Block, Chicago, Ill.
☞ Docking and Forwarding.

E. G. WOLCOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

DICKINSON & BAKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 1, POMEROY'S BUILDING.
[illegible]
ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.
FREDERICK DICKINSON, D. H. BAKER.

CHAS. BUNKER, JR.,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Alkone' Building.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHADBOURNE & WETHEREE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
212 South Water street,
[illegible]

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
5 Pomeroy's Building,
Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago.
☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 8, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts.
CHICAGO.
[illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
Commission Merchants [illegible]

WRIGHT & WHITNEY,
Commission Merchants. [illegible]

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH.
Ormerod, Heyworth & Co.,
DOLE'S BUILDING,
N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS, CHICAGO, ILLS.
GENERAL BROKERS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
[illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]
J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

SAMUEL FAULKNER,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN
HAMBURGH AND W. R. CHEESE,
Lard, Hams, Whitefish, Dried Fruits, &c.,
No. 22 State st., between Lake and Water-sts,
CHICAGO, ILL.
[illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street.
B. F. CULVER. C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

Railroads.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860. Summer Arrangement. 1860
[illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Shortest and only road between Chicago and St. Louis, without Change of Cars, Baggage, or Conductors.
GREAT SAVING IN TIME AND DISTANCE.
[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860...Summer Arrangement...1860
[illegible]

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.
[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
[illegible]

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
THE DOUBLE TRACK.
Three Through Passenger Trains
[illegible]

the market at the opening buoyant, and the price of No. 1 ran up from 46½@47½c. The arrival of the *Fulton*, however, checked the upward tendency, and the market for a time became dull till New York came in, when it closed steady at 47@47½c—an advance of ½@1c. About 120,000 bushels changed hands, at 46½@47c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 46½@47½c for No. 1; 45½@46½c for No. 2; and 47½@43c for Rejected. Flour was quiet, and the sales limited at $4.80@4.85 for good Spring extras. Wheat was scarce and in good demand, and prices advanced ½@1c with sales of 14,000 bushels at $1.07½ for No. 1 Spring; $1.06@1.07½ for No. 2 Spring; and 90@9[illegible]c for Rejected. The amount in store here is trifling, and at the close holders were very firm. Oats were in fair request and steady at 26½c in store. Rye and Barley nominal. Highwines firm, with limited sales of city manufactured at 18½c, and country at 18½c. Alcohol, 37c. Provisions quiet but firm. Hides unchanged. Wool in good demand and steady.

Freights continue steady. Two propellers were engaged at 3½c for Oats, 5c for Corn, and 6c for Wheat to Buffalo; and five sail vessels at 5c for Corn to Buffalo and Dunkirk, and 7c to Oswego.

The Timber and Lumber Trade in Canada.—The Toronto *Globe* of yesterday has the following:

The timber and lumber trade this season has thus far been very successful, and the prospects for the remainder of the year are equally good. The timber operations on the Ottawa were as large, if not larger than usual on the Trent and Bay of Quinte considerable; and along the line of the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways vast quantities have been got out. On the shores of Lake Erie the greatest activity prevailed, and a much larger amount than usual has been put afloat. The unusual quantity of tonnage to Quebec this season is the best indication of the probable extent of the timber trade.

The Two Routes to the Ocean.—The Toronto *Globe* says:

It is a singular and rather startling fact that square timber can be shipped from Canadian ports on Lake Erie to England much cheaper by the New York Canals than by the St. Lawrence, yet such is actually the case. One of the largest timber firms of Western Canada is just now sending forward a very large amount of square timber via Buffalo, Albany, and New York, and thence to England at a saving of one third on the rates via the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence and Quebec. Efforts were made early in the season to secure vessels to contract for a direct freight from the Lakes to Liverpool, but the rates demanded were so high as to leave no alternative but to ship by way of New York.

The Crops in Canada West.

[From the Toronto Globe, 5th.]

We are happy to learn that in the townships north of this city the fall wheat has escaped the midge, having suffered but slight damage. Mr. McDougall, M.P.P., informs us that he has made a careful examination of several fields in his neighborhood (York Mills), and estimates the loss from the attacks of the midge at less than five per cent. The Spring wheat, now largely sown in these townships, will probably escape altogether, unless the period during which the fly deposits its eggs is much more extended than Mr. Fitch or any other observers have supposed. The fall wheat between the Ridges and Lake Ontario was seriously injured by spring frosts. Many fields were plowed up and sown with spring wheat or other grain. The produce per acre within it, therefore, falls much below an average, either on account of spring frosts or the midge.

The dangers yet to be encountered are rust and wet weather in harvest. Against these, and especially against the former, no precautions can protect the crop. The use of machinery, however, which is almost universal, has reduced the risk of loss from wet weather to a minimum. The crop may now be allowed to stand until it is so ripe that it can be carried to the barn almost immediately. It is not now necessary to expose the cut grain for six or eight days in the field, when the weather is favorable, as it was when the scythe and the sickle were the only implements available to the harvester.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

The Wool Trade.

Buffalo Market.

Foreign Markets.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.......July 6.

CLEARED.......July 6.

Brig Susan, A Clark, Johnson, Point Sauble.
Brig S F Gale, Wayne, Buffalo, (load at Oconto).
Schr Lucy J Latham, McDowell, Oswego, 14,300 bu corn.
Schr Ell Bates, Cannon, Muskegon.
Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon.
Schr Lady Jane, Ingle, Kalamazoo.
Schr Alvin Clark, Biegle, Muskegon.
Schr Morning Light, Hea, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.

Lake Ports.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Arrived, propellers Potomac, Gebhard, Chicago; Pittsburgh, Beckwith, do. Cleared, propeller Mayflower, Langley, Chicago; schr Metropolis, Murray, do.

Passed Detroit, July 5.

Up—Props Jas E Eagle, Missouri, Mt Vernon, May Flower, Rocket, Queen of the Lake; barks Clayton, Republic; brig St Charles Napier; schrs Curlew, Planet, Freeman, Mary and Lucy, W R Hanna, Wetzel, Hubbard, R B Hubbard, Advance, S J Holley, Lily, Persian, L C Butts, Speedwell, Watchful, Monteagle, E C Roberts, Petrel, Emeu, Eureka.

Down—Str Randolph; props Mineral Rock, Young America, Globe No 1; bark J Sweeny; brig D Ferguson; schrs Britannia, J. A. Sanders, Meridian, W H Craig, J Grant, Watchful, Kate Richmond, G D Norris, Augusta, L B Goldsmith.

Murderer Lynched.

Arrest of a Swindler.

Tug Boat Explosion—Four or Five Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Hot.

More of Hershel V. Johnson's Record.

Our Colleges.

whip-stock against her breast, and forcing her down into her seat, but finally ignominiously expelling her from the school.

☞ They have deck cars on the horse railroads in Cincinnati, where fellows can sit and smoke without annoying any one. Awnings protect the smokers from the sun.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
DOCTOR SEELYE'S
Liquid Catarrh Remedy.
Warranted to be a SURE and PERMANENT CURE for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing post office box 1355. Office 196 Lake street, corner of Wells, Chicago, Illinois.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL, Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO., No. 219 South Water-st.

300 Bags RIO and JAMAICA COFFEE for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Pockets O. G. JAVA COFFEE, for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

100 Hhds. N. O. SUGARS, Common to Choice, in store and for sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

400 HHDS. N. O. SUGARS, landing and in store. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1000 BBLS. N. S. SYRUPS, for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 BOXES PRIME CODFISH. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 BBLS. N. S. CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 TCS. RICE, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

DRY GOODS!
AT FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST!!
Now is the Time to Buy Summer Goods!
STRYKER & CO., 141 - Lake Street. - 141
Those wishing to save money will do well to call and examine the
Cheapest Goods ever offered in this Market!
Having determined to close out our
ENTIRE STOCK of SUMMER GOODS
We have marked them down to such a figure as to induce all to buy.
WE are now offering Foulard and Pacific Challis at 12½ cents—former price 25 to 31¼ cents.
Bareges at 6¼ cents—former price 12½ to 20 cts.
Fine ditto at 16 to 20 cts—former price 25 to 37½ cts.
Barege Robes worth $10 to $15 we are now selling at from $1 to $9.
Lawns at from 8 to 12½ cts, formerly sold at from 12 to 18¾ cents.
Organdies from 18¾ cts to 50 cts, formerly sold at 31¼ to 75 cents.
Valencias and Poil du Cherres 15 to 20 cts, formerly sold at 31¼ to 37½ cts.
Best brands of American and English Prints only 10 cts.
Beautiful French Chintz do. at 15 cents.
Lonsdale & Bartlett 4-4 Bleached Cottons only 12½ cents.
Heavy Brown do. at from 6 to 8 cents.
Hoop Skirts from 2 shillings to 16 shillings.
Pine Apple Silks 31¼ to 37½ cents per yard.
Foulard do. 37½ to 50 cents per yard.
Travelling Dress Goods in great variety AT COST.
Fancy Dress Silks at 25 per cent. less than cost in Eastern markets.
A large and extensive assortment of
LACE POINTS AND MANTLES
AT COST.
A large assortment of
PARASOLS AND SHAWLS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Call and see us and avail yourselves of these GREAT BARGAINS.
STRYKER & CO.

INSURANCE.
Fire, Marine and Life.
SPRINGFIELD F. & M. INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.......$443,617.[illegible]
MASSASOIT FIRE INS. CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Capital and Surplus.......$212,196 [illegible]
HOPE FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.......$213,576.61
HANOVER FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.......$244,566.[illegible]
KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus.......$254,252.[illegible]
CARLILE BOYD, T. O. VAN BUREN, } Agents.
No. 1 Dole's Building, cor. South Water and Clark streets.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality.

Re-opened at 138 Lake street,
With an entire NEW STOCK of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE,
Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c.
WHOLESALE BUYERS SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROTHERS.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion.
OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.
"We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet.
"Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer.
"A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas.
Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, 90.......WASHINGTON STREET.......90 CHICAGO. The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER CURE ESTABLISHMENT, AT FLORENCE, MASS., (Near Northampton,) continues open throughout the year. It is one of the largest and best regulated institutions of its kind, and conducted after Priessnitz's principles, which Dr. Munde has practiced for nearly thirty years. The situation is a handsome mountain region; is very healthy; the air bracing, and the water—coming all from granite—as pure, soft and cold as that of Graefenberg. Prices for board and patients from $5 to $12 per week.
"Dr. Munde is next to Priessnitz, the most eminent practitioner of the Water Cure that Germany has produced."—New York Tribune.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY! Dispatch! Save the Pieces!
As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery, Toys, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N.B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle.
Price, 25 Cents.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar-st., New York.
Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No 3,600 New York.
Put up for dealers in Cases containing four, eight or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.
☞ A single Bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

MONEY TO LOAN —AT— 10 per Cent. for Five Years. ☞ Short Paper Discounted. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 38 and 39 Exchange Bank Building, Clark st.

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS, OF SIDNEY KALISH, 135 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL. I have been awarded the first premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.

WOOL TWINES & BURLAPS, GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Dealers in TWINES AND CORDAGE, 205 South Water street, cor. Wells.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE. No. 190 and 195 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

BABCOCK & PEEK, 171 RANDOLPH STREET, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. SCHOOL FURNITURE on hand and to order. ☞ Particular Attention paid to Country Orders.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
GREAT CARPET HALL, 135 and 137 Lake Street, (UP STAIRS.)
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of
Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain Stair, and other
CARPETINGS!
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS,
CURTAIN GOODS, WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.
SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASINGS, NAPKINS, MATTRESSES, LOUNGES, TOWELS, TABLE LINEN, QUILTS, BLANKETS, PILLOWS, And every description of
HOUSE FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
Prime Live Geese Feathers. ETC., ETC., ETC.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS, 135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

CARDS, BILL-HEADS, CIRCULARS, SHIPPING RECEIPTS, DRAY-BOOKS, ENVELOPS, LETTER HEADINGS, BANK NOTICES, MONTHLY STATEMENTS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, SHOW CARDS, And all kinds COMMERCIAL PRINTING got up to order in best style at PRESS AND TRIBUNE OFFICE, 51 Clark street. WM. H. RAND.

GERMAN EDITION OF LIFE, etc., of Abraham Lincoln. We will publish in a short time "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," in German. Single copies 25 cents. HUEFFGEN & SCHNEIDER, Publishers Ill. Staats Zeitung.

PIKE'S PEAK TRANSPORTATION LINE. The subscribers having been appointed agents for Chicago and the Northwest for JONES & CARTWRIGHT'S Leavenworth and Pike's Peak Transportation Line, Would respectfully inform shippers that they are prepared to contract for forwarding freight on the most liberal terms, and to give THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from Chicago to Denver City, Mountain City, and all points in the mines. The trains of this Line start WEEKLY from Denver City and Atchison. All freight will be forwarded with dispatch. The Company have large Warehouse at Denver City, where freight will be stored for 30 days, free of charge. Communications should be addressed to FRAIT & SALTER, P. O. Box 3210. Office—Room 4, Kingsbury Block, Chicago, Ill.

200 TONS PIG IRON—FIRST QUALITY. Apply to THOMAS S. DICKERSON. METAL WAREHOUSE, No. 46 Wabash, Burch's Iron Building.

NEW YORK DYE WORKS, WM. YERBURY, 157 S. Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, Chicago. Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. Store and country work punctually attended to.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES SECRET DISEASES In all their Stages, At little Expense, Little or no change of Diet, No Inconvenience, AND NO EXPOSURE. ... URINARY ORGANS, Whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, From whatever cause originating, and no matter of HOW LONG STANDING. ... Read! Read! Read! ... Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist, No. 104 South Tenth st., below Chestnut, Phila.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS, ... Sold by JNO. D. PARK, No. 121 ... street. AND ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER. Cut out the advertisement and send for it, AND AVOID IMPOSITION AND EXPOSURE.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by Gibbs, Griffin & Co., on the corner of Franklin and North Water streets, I am now prepared to do a general Storage and Elevating business, and solicit the patronage of my friends and the public generally.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 . . Washington Street. . . 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago.

PRINCE Imperial Champagne, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE. Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country. This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. ... E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, N. Y.

THERMOMETERS, IN GREAT VARIETY, Mantel Thermometers, REAL BRONZE, Mantel Thermometers, OF FINE GILT, FANCY THERMOMETERS, TRAVELING THERMOMETERS, DISTILLER'S THERMOMETERS, THERMOMETERS of every description at J. H. REED & CO.'S, Apothecaries and Chemists, 141 and 143 Lake street, Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods, Fancy Goods, Perfumery, &c.

QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly. ... PENTON & CO., 54 Lake street.

BURWELL & WYANT—Dealers in GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, DEARBORN STREET, No. 3 Tremont Block, Chicago, Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES, In Their Line. Shirts made to order ... AGENTS FOR THE Golden Hill Shirts.

Grocer and Commission Merchant, DEALER IN HAMBURGH AND W. R. CHEESE, Lard, Hams, Whitefish, Dried Fruits, &c. No. 22 Michigan, between Lake and Water sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 218 South Water Street.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 116 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts., Chicago, Illinois.

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 184 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 107 Kinzie Street.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, CHICAGO.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 168 South Water street, Chicago.

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 191.....South Water Street, Chicago.....191

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 181 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill.

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 244 South Water street.

Paper Hangings.
WALL PAPERS SELLING CHEAPEST IN TOWN. F. E. RIGBY, 81.......RANDOLPH STREET.......81

WALL PAPER. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS. 184....South Clark street....184

PARKER & RAYMOND, (SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.,) General Commission Merchants, No. 274 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Prosecution and Speedy Transportation of LIVE STOCK.
FREIGHTS.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and all other Eastern cities. R. S. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

FOR ROCKFORD, BELOIT, Freeport, Galena, Dubuque, La Crosse, St. Paul, and all points West and North.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. On and after FRIDAY, June 1st, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: ... B. TALCOTT, General Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD—For Milwaukee, La Crosse and St. Paul. ... April 3th, 1860. S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: ... F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't. W. L. St. JOHN, Gen. Agent.

The *Fulton*, with Liverpool advices to the 28th ult, was telegraphed this morning. Wheat was 1d lower, and Corn was reported dull and slightly declined.

The light receipts of Corn to-day rendered the market at the opening buoyant, and the price of No. 1 ran up from 46¼@47½c. The arrival of the *Fulton*, however, checked the upward tendency, and the market for a time became dull till New York came in, when it closed steady at 47@47½c—an advance of 1@1c. About 120,000 bushels changed hands, at 46¼@47c for No. 2 Canal afloat; 46¼@47½c for No. 1; 45¼@46¼c for No. 2; and 42¼@43c for Rejected. Flour was quiet, and the sales limited at $4.80@4 85 for good Spring extras. Wheat was scarce and in good demand, and prices advanced ½@1c with sales of 14,000 bushels at $1.07½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 06@1.07½ for No. 2 Spring; and 91@91c for Rejected. The amount in store here is trifling, and at the close holders were very firm. Oats were in fair request and steady at 26½c in store. Rye and Barley nominal. Highwines firm, with limited sales of city manufactured at 18½c, and country at 18½c. Alcohol, 37c. Provisions quiet but firm. Hides unchanged. Wool in good demand and steady.

Freights continue steady. Two propellers were engaged at 3½c for Oats, 5c for Corn, and 6c for Wheat to Buffalo; and five sail vessels at 5c for Corn to Buffalo and Dunkirk, and 7c to Oswego.

The Timber and Lumber Trade in Canada.—The Toronto *Globe* of yesterday has the following:

The timber and lumber trade this season has thus far been very successful, and the prospects for the remainder of the year are equally good. The timber operations on the Ottawa were as large, if not larger than usual on the Trent and Bay of Quinte considerable; and along the line of the Northern and Grand Trunk Railways vast quantities have been got out. On the shores of Lake Erie the greatest activity prevailed, and a much larger amount than usual has been put afloat. The unusual quantity of tonnage to Quebec this season is the best indication of the probable extent of the timber trade.

The Two Routes to the Ocean.—The Toronto *Globe* says:

It is a singular and rather startling fact that square timber can be shipped from Canadian ports on Lake Erie to England much cheaper by the New York Canals than by the St. Lawrence, yet such is actually the case. One of the largest timber firms of Western Canada is just now sending forward a very large amount of square timber via Buffalo, Albany, and New York, and thence to England at a saving of one third on the rates via the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence and Quebec. Efforts were made early in the season to secure vessels to contract for a direct freight from the Lakes to Liverpool, but the rates demanded were so high as to leave no alternative but to ship by way of New York.

The Crops in Canada West.

(From the Toronto Globe, 5th.)

We are happy to learn that in the townships north of this city the fall wheat has escaped the midge, having suffered but slight damage. Mr. McDougall, M P P., informs us that he has made a careful examination of several fields in his neighborhood (York Mill), and estimates the loss from the attacks of the midge at less than five per cent. The Spring wheat, now largely sown in these townships, will probably escape altogether, unless the period during which the fly deposits its eggs is much more extended than Mr. Fitch or any other observers have supposed. The fall wheat between the Ridges and Lake Ontario was seriously injured by spring frosts. Many fields were plowed up and sown with spring wheat or other grain. The produce per acre will, therefore, fall much below an average, either on account of spring frosts or the midge.

The dangers yet to be encountered are rust and wet weather in harvest. Against these, and especially against the former, no precautions can protect the crop. The use of machinery, however, which is almost universal, has reduced the risk of loss from wet weather to a minimum. The crop may now be allowed to stand until it is so ripe that it can be carried to the barn almost immediately. It is not so necessary to expose the cut grain for six or eight days in the field, when the weather is favorable, as it was when the scythe and the sickle were the only implements available to the harvester.

The recent rains have greatly benefited all spring crops in this neighborhood, except hay, which will be light. The root crop, especially Swedes, and ruta bagas, has failed in many places, owing to the dry weather that followed the sowing of the seed. The latter kinds of turnips must be made to supply the deficiency. All kinds of fruit will yield abundantly, and upon the whole, we think we may now congratulate the country upon the prospect of a harvest considerably above the average. Let prices maintain their present range for a few weeks longer, and the farmers of Canada will be able to pay their debts, the country merchants will then be able to pay theirs—the mechanic, the trades man, the professional man will feel the animating impulse, and the whole country wear a more joyous aspect.

New York Dry Goods Trade.

From the N. Y. Independent, July 4.

Comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New York for the week, and since January 1st:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port....	$1,010,756	$3,111,435	$2,184,773
Thrown on market...	1,052,604	2,926,941	1,946,257
Since Jan. 1st:			
Entered at the port...	$22,570,819	$55,984,893	$50,655,474
Thrown on market....	25,021,941	56,860,088	50,448,104

Trade is without activity. The show of preparation for the approaching season is also slight. A sort of nibbling trade in some departments is taking place. In silk goods blacks are the only description at all inquired after, and these are scarce. Colored silks are in oversiock. A few arrivals of fall styles of silks have taken place, but no assortment and no exhibition of new goods has been made.

The woolen trade, unusually active about this season, has been quite the reverse. Clothiers have been limited in their demand, evidently deferring their purchases to a later period. Domestic woolens suffer as well as foreign. There is a very heavy stock of cloths and cassimeres, foreign and home-made, on hand, which depresses prices, and makes purchasers dainty as well as backward. Even staple cotton goods are dull, though the commission houses are receiving supplies. The export demand is steady, but the home demand is unimportant. The manufacturers of heavy kinds and of drills especially, are busy for future deliveries to order. The mills are likely to fall soon for want of water, if the present dry weather continues. We remark an unusually small import of foreign woolens in June. The market is nevertheless abundantly supplied from previous receipts.

The Wool Trade.

[From Tolteampf & Kitching's Wool Circular.]

New York, July 2.—The month of June being clip-time, the interest of the wool market has been devoted to the securing of the new clip in the interior. From all we can learn, wool has been taken at or about the average of last year's prices. The competition of manufacturers and dealers, as usual, has enhanced prices above the anticipated rates.

The sales of both fleece and pulled wools, during the past month, have been fair, and would have been larger if the sellers had not been very firm in their prices and held for higher rates. The demand for pulled wool has been improving, and the stock is considerably reduced.

Fine foreign wool has been in better request; and after some lots being taken, which had been forced on the market and sold below their value, the market has become firmer with a good inquiry. Some 600 to 800 bales of Mestizo, and more than 1,000 bales of Cape wool, were sold during June in this market.

The medium of foreign wools have shared the fate of California, and similar domestic wools, which have been more quiet, and prices slightly improved.

...out sales, at 10@10c for western, and 11@12 for state. Cutmeats scarce and firmer. Shoulders held at 8¼ and upwards. Hams 10½. 50 pkgs hams sold on private terms. Lard—market still continues firm. Sales 250 pkgs at 12¼@12¾, and now held at 13. Bacon dull and nominal. Butter selling slowly at 10@15 for Ohio, and 11@15 for state. Cheese steady at 7@10½ for inferior to prime.

Stocks—Active and higher. Chi & R I 71¾; M & M 6; Gal & Chi 65¼; Ill Cen scrip 63⅞ b 30; M S 13¾; M S guar 30½, M C 42⅛, Reading 41, Erie preferred 19; Erie 19¾; N Y Central 82⅝ b 10; Pacific M 1 90, Erie 3d bonds 94 C; Erie 2d bonds 98, Va 6s 93; N C 95½, Tenn 6s 90; Mo 6s 81.

Oswego Market.

By Telegraph.] Oswego, July 6.

Flour—Unchanged but rather quiet.

Grain—Wheat in moderate demand. Sales 2500 bushels white Canadian at $1.37; 6000 bu Milwaukee club at $1 20; and 2500 bu Chicago spring No 1 and 2 at $1.18. Corn a shade better. Sales 6200 bu Indiana at 60c. Oats, Barley and Rye quiet. Peas dull. Sales 1000 bushels Canadian at 67c.

Canal Freights—Firm at 25c for flour, 8c for wheat, 7½c for corn to N. Y.

Lake Imports—21,000 bu wheat, 16,400 bu corn.

Canal Exports—2800 bbls flour, 25,400 bu wheat, 23,400 bu corn, 800 bu oats, 400 bu barley.

Shipped to Montreal—10,000 bu wheat.

Buffalo Market.

By Telegraph.] Buffalo, July 6.

Flour—In fair demand and market steady. Sales 1,000 brls at $1 87½@5 for extra state; $1.90@5.25 for extra Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa; $5 37½@5 50 for extra Michigan, Indiana, and Ohio; $5.77½@6 50 for double extra.

Grain—Wheat market firmer for spring and steady for winter. Sales 14,000 bu at $1.14@1 15 for Chicago spring; $1.19½ for extra Milwaukee club; $1 30 for white Canadian; $1 34 for white Indiana. Corn market better and demand fair. Sales 70,100 bu Illinois and Toledo at 53@53½c. Oats steady. Sales 50,000 bu at 33½c.

Whisky—Nominal at 20.

Canal Freights—10c for flour, 11½c for wheat, 10½c for corn to New York.

Lake Imports—2,500 brls flour, 5,000 bu wheat, 15,000 bu corn.

Canal Exports—500 brls flour, 20,000 bu wheat, 60,000 bu corn, 5,600 bu rye.

Foreign Markets.

Per Fulton.] Liverpool, June 28.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market—Dull, with a declining tendency. Wheat 1d lower, and corn slightly declined. Provision market was quiet. Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co. report breadstuffs dull and difficult to sell at former rates. Wheat dull, with a declining tendency, and prices about 1d lower; red 11s 9d@11s 4d, white 11s 4d@12 6d. Corn dull and all qualities slightly lower.

Weather improving.

Beef dull and nominally unchanged. Pork dull and nominally unchanged. Bacon steady for good. Lard steady at 58s@60s. Tallow steady; North American 58s. Rosin steady at 4s 5d@4s 6d. Common sugar steady. Pot ashes quiet with sales unimportant at 33; pearl quiet. Spirits of turpentine dull at 33s.

London Market—Sugar and Coffee steady. Rice and tea flat. Tallow firm.

London Money Market—Consols closed on the 26th at 93⅞@93¾ for account, ex dividend.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.....................July 6.

Stmr Gazelle, Brittin, Milwaukee, 1 anchor, 1 box brushes, 72 pkgs beer.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 5 tons mdze, 150 brls stucco.

Prop Ogdensburgh, Richardson, Ogdensburgh, 32 tons mdze, 62 tons pig iron.

Prop J Barber, Brown, St. Joseph, 1500 railroad ties, 6000 lumber, 6 boxes fish, 16 bags corn.

Prop Ontonagon, Wilkins, Collingwood, 48 pkgs mdze, 184 hf brls fish.

Brig Susan A. Clark, Johnson, Point Sauble, 90 cords wood.

Schr Ell Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 135m lumber.

Schr Odin, Walton, Muskegon, 110m lumber.

Schr Wm Jones, Thomas, Manistee, 100m lumber, 20m square timber.

Schr Abigail, O'Connor, Grand Haven, 105m lumber.

Schr Wings of the Morning, Stratton, Dunkirk, 173m lumber.

[illegible]

...is peace, and that while she avoids entangling alliances, she is consolidating her power in view of the past. She may be called upon to act should Europe at a future day be involved in a general war.

Execution of Harden.

Belvidere, N J, July 6.—Harden's execution took place at 1:35 p. m. He made no speech as had been anticipated. He remained suspended 12 minutes, when the physicians pronounced him dead. The body was then lowered to the ground and placed in the coffin. Many were disappointed at the refusal of the Sheriff, to grant admission tickets, and expressed dissatisfaction with him for not performing the execution in front of the Court House.

Harden appeared calm and mounted the steps with a firm and steady step. The clergymen, Rev. Mr Day and Rev. Mr. King, accompanied by several physicians, ascended the scaffold with the doomed man. As soon as they reached the top Harden knelt down and led in prayer. In a few minutes he arose and stepped upon the drop. No outward sign of emotion appeared. He bade a final adieu to those standing with him upon the scaffold. The Sheriff fastened the cap over his face. He then descended to the foot of the scaffold and cut the small cord that fastened the drop. Harden fell with a heavy lunge. His neck was not broken, and his death struggle was violent. His limbs were repeatedly drawn up and then dropped suddenly. Several minutes passed before the body became apparently devoid of sensibility. The remains were then taken to his father's residence, in Blairstown, where the funeral will take place on Sunday next. Harden made a full confession to his brother yesterday afternoon. It will be published, but not in his own language.

Murderer Lynched.

Burlington, Iowa, July 6.—A letter from Fairfield, Iowa, to the *Hawkeye*, states that John Kepheart the murderer of Mrs. Jane Willis and her two children, was lynched yesterday. About 250 men from the vicinity of Batavia, where the victims were found, organized on horseback and came into Fairfield at ten o'clock in the morning and rode to the Court House and Jail, where the murderer was confined, and surrounded it. The citizens rapidly assembled. The County Judge and several citizens addressed and urged them to let the law take its course. This was of no avail, they said they had come for Kepheart and would have him, they had erected his scaffold and dug his grave. They then took a scantling and battered down the doors to his cell and quietly carried him to the place where the crime was committed and there hung him.

Arrest of a Swindler.

Utica, July 6.—Frederick Hoffman, the missing Secretary of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was arrested to-day near Trenton Falls, Oneida County, by officer Mastertoo, of the Independent Corps of Railroad Detectives. Hoffman is arrested on a charge of forging two checks of $1,500 each. He is also concerned in an over-issue of stock of the Pacific Mail Company, to the amount certainly of nearly $150,000, and perhaps much more. Officers have been in pursuit of Hoffman since May 21st. The prisoner now in custody denies that he is the man sought, although he has been identified by parties here.

Tug Boat Explosion—Four or Five Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—The tug boat A. S. Field exploded her boiler about half past eight o'clock this evening, tearing the vessel to fragments, and instantly killing, as is supposed, four or five persons and severely injuring three of her crew. Several persons on adjacent vessels and wharf were also badly injured.

Hot.

Charleston, July 5.—The weather is intensely hot in South Carolina and Georgia. Crops materially injured.

More of Hershel V. Johnson's Record.

In the Pittsburg *Journal* of the 2d inst., we find the following:

"CAPITAL SHOULD OWN ITS LABOR."

Write it out and look at it, all you laboring and toiling thousands of this city and State.—The Democracy, (Heaven save the mark!) at Baltimore have nominated a ticket, on which Johnson, of Georgia, is candidate for Vice President. This man, on the 17th of September, 1856, made a speech in Philadelphia, in which he said:

"We believe capital should own labor; is there any doubt that there must be a laboring class everywhere? In all countries and under every form of social organization there must be a laboring class—a class of men who get their living by the sweat of their brow; and then there must be another class that controls and directs the capital of the country."

We ask our readers, thousands of whom are men whose hands have been hardened by toil, we ask you now, if you can, to vote for a ticket that carries on it the name of a man who can unblushingly, in the capital of the mighty labor State, stand up and say that the owners of our foundries, rolling mills, coal mines and farms *should own the sinews and the souls of those who "earn their bread by the sweat of their brow."*

And moreover, this vile calumniator of honester men than he dares to be, puts his argument boldly upon the ground that *capital should own its labor because it is labor!*

Our Colleges.

We are in the season of College Commencements. Fond mothers and proud fathers are marking the days with a white stone, for their sons are graduating. The boys themselves are realizing a triumph greater than they have ever known in their young experience. Now, for the first time, they are wearing manly laurels, and bearing away with them from college authentic evidence of scholarship and learning.

How many of the graduates of 1860 have learned any thing that will be of use to them hereafter?

Men are such creatures of routine that he would confess himself a green-horn who wondered at the blind obstinacy with which our collegiate institutions cling to old traditions and mouldy examples. Our boys go on, year after year, learning to translate Pindar and Terence, heating their brains to compose alcaics, muddling their poor intellects over metaphysics and prosody—all because boys did the same thing at Oxford and Cambridge in the days of George the Third, and before that. And, after all, perhaps, nothing is more natural. Even in business matters, experience is preferred to theory and reason; much more so in the matter of education, which is generally consigned to dark, shady recesses, carefully secluded from the light of civilization and the torch of progress. Of the heroes of the day some are college graduates; it is respectable to graduate at college. How, then, says Cotton Pork, Esq., can it be pretended that a college education is not the right thing?

Of course, if a boy is to be a lawyer, or a

...in a way that threw discredit on the attempt. The banker protested his inability to do anything, but urged the Pope to appeal to Cardinal Antonelli, as, to his own knowledge, having paid him the dividends, the latter owned Bank of England stock to the amount of *two millions* of dollars.

—John Rose, of New York, died a few months since, and left by his will, $300 000 to purchase a farm, upon which to place such destitute children in New York, as might be placed under the guardianship of the "Rose Benevolent Association." One of the conditions was that a like sum should be raised by others. At a meeting recently held in New York, the Trustees of the People's College, at Havana, reported that Charles Cook of that place, was ready to contribute the additional $300,000, provided the farm and institution should be located at that place.

—Queen Victoria has expressed great disinclination to expedite the marriage of the heir apparent to the British throne with a Princess of Prussia. The Royal mother considers the agitation of the question premature, and, looking at the extreme youth of her beloved son, has openly conveyed her wish in the proper quarter that the subject may be dropped, at least for the present.

—The Niagara *Herald* says the rumor prevails that Blondin seriously contemplates diving from the centre of his cable in a life-boat made for the special purpose, into the roaring flood-tides and foam-wreathed rapids of the river below! He is to undertake this dangerous experiment, not only from a desire of demonstrating whether such a thing as navigating the rapids is possible, but from the mere love of unheard of adventure.

—A Statistical Congress, to be held under the auspices of the English Government, will meet in London on the 16th. Judge Longstreet and Mr. Lawrence have been chosen as delegates on the part of the United States Government, and Dr. Wynne, and Mr. Shepherd Homens as the representatives of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

—A Canadian paper has an account of the trial of a school teacher for cruel and outrageous treatment of his pupils. It is said that he whipped a little boy on his bare feet till the blood ran, and when a young lady, between seventeen and eighteen years of age, expressed sympathy with the child, he attempted to force from her an unwilling confession that she was wrong, striking her twice with a hickory whip-stock, over the back of the hand—the scars of which still remain—and when she started to leave the school house, thrusting the end of the whip-stock against her breast, and forcing her down into her seat, but finally ignominiously expelling her from the school.

☞ They have deck cars on the horse railroads in Cincinnati, where fellows can sit and smoke without annoying any one. Awnings protect the smoker from the sun.

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE Re-opened at 136 Lake street, TOYS, FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, WILLOW WARE, FISHING TACKLE, Worsteds of all kinds, &c., &c. SUPPLIED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. BARNUM BROTHERS.

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300 Hf. Chests TEA, assorted qualities.

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